The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

VOLUME XII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1863. NUMBER 35.

THE PACIFIC.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, Education and General news.

It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

Published THURSDAY MORNINGS, for the Trustees, at the office of TOWNE & BACON, Printers, 538 Clay street, opposite Leidesdorff.

TERMS.—For one year, payable in advance, $4 00. For Six Months, payable in advance, $2 50. Ten copies, $30 00.

☞ All Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper should be addressed to "THE PACIFIC."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND POSTMASTERS.—The legal Postage on THE PACIFIC for six months, is 6½ cents *and no more*, to be paid in advance by the subscriber at the office of delivery—to the Atlantic States, the Postage is 13 cents, payable also in advance at the office of delivery.

For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

Hymn of the Mountain Christian.

For the strength of the hills we bless Thee,
Our God, our fathers' God!
Thou hast made Thy children mighty,
By the touch of the mountain sod;
Thou hast fix'd our ark of refuge
Where the spoiler's foot ne'er trod;
For the strength of the hills we bless Thee,
Our God, our fathers' God!

We are watchers of a beacon,
Whose light must never die;
We are guardians of an altar,
Midst the silence of the sky;
The rocks yield founts of courage,
Struck forth as by the rod;
For the strength of the hills we bless Thee,
Our God, our fathers' God!

For the dark resounding heavens,
Where the still small voice is heard,
For the strong pines of the forests,
That by Thy breath are stirr'd;
For the storm, on whose pinions
Thy Spirit walks abroad;
For the strength of the hills we bless Thee,
Our God, our fathers' God!

The royal eagle darteth
On his quarry, from the heights;
And the stag, that knows no master,
Seeks there his wild delights;
But we, for Thy communion,
Have sought the mountain sod;
For the strength of the hills we bless Thee,
Our God, our fathers' God.

The banner of the chieftain
Far, far below us waves;
The war-horse of the spearman
Cannot reach our lofty caves;
Thy dark clouds wrap the threshold
Of freedom's last abode;
For the strength of the hills we bless Thee,
Our God, our fathers' God!

For the shadow of Thy presence,
Round our camp of rock outspread;
For the stern defiles of battle,
Bearing record of the dead;
For the snows, and for the torrents,
For the free heart's burial sod,
For the strength of the hills we bless Thee,
Our God, our fathers' God!

Augustine's Defense of Christianity.

When Rome was being taken by the Goths, the disaster was imputed to the apostacy from the ancient faith, i. e., heathenism. "Has the Eternal City really fallen!" was the universal exclamation throughout the empire, when it became known that Alaric had taken Rome. There were not wanting many of the aristocratic families and philosophers who imputed the disaster to the public apostacy, and in their shame and suffering loudly proclaimed that the nation was justly punished for its abandonment of the gods of its forefathers, the gods who had given victory and empire. It became necessary for the Church to meet this accusation, which, while it was openly urged by thousands, was doubtless believed to be true by the silent, and timid, and panic-stricken millions. With the intention of defending Christianity, St. Augustine, one of the ablest of the fathers, solemnly devoted thirteen years of his life to the composition of his great work, entitled "The City of God." It is interesting for us to remark the tone of some of these replies of the Christian to their pagan adversaries.

Augustine says: "For the manifest deterioration of Roman manners, and for the impending dissolution of the State, paganism itself is responsible. Our political power is only of yesterday; it is in no manner concerned with the gradual development of luxury and wickedness which has been going on for the last thousand years. Your ancestors made war a trade; they laid under tribute and enslaved the adjacent nations; but were not profusion, extravagance, dissipation, the necessary consequences of conquest? Was not Roman idleness the inevitable result of filling Italy with slaves? * * * We did not suggest to Caracalla to admit all sorts of people to Roman citizenship, nor dislocate the population by a wild pursuit of civil offices or the discharge of military duties. We did not crowd Italy with slaves. * * * We are not responsible for the inevitable insurrections, poisonings, assassinations, vengeance. We did not demoralize the populace by providing them food, games, races, theatres; we have been persecuted because we would not set our feet in a theatre. We did not ruin the Senate and aristocracy by sacrificing everything, even ourselves, for the Julian family. * * * The fall of the Senate anteceded, by a few years, the origin of Christianity; you will not surely say that we were the inciters of the usurpations? What have we to do with the army, that engine of violence, which in ninety-two years gave you thirty-two emperors and twenty-seven pretenders to the throne? We did not suggest to the Prætorian Guards to put up the empire at auction.

"Can you really wonder that all this should come to an end? We do not wonder; on the contrary we thank God for it. The sighing of the prisoner, the prayer of the captives are heard at last. Yet the judgment has been tempered with mercy. Had the Pagan Radogast taken Rome, not a life would have been spared. The Christian Alaric, though a Goth, respects his Christian brethren, and for their sakes you are saved. As to the gods, those demons in whom you trust, did they always save you from calamity? How long did Hannibal insult them? Was it a goose or a god that saved the capital from Brennus?

"In the place of this earthly city, this vaunted mistress of the world, whose fall closes a long career of superstition and sin, there shall arise the "City of God." The purifying fire of the Barbarians shall remove her heathen defilements, and make her fit for the kingdom of Christ.

Of those who, in such sentiments defended the cause of the new religion, St. Augustine was the chief. In his great work, "The City of God," which may be regarded as the ablest specimen of the early Christian literature, he pursues his theme, if not in the language, at least in the spirit here presented, and through a copious detail of many books.—*Dr. Draper.*

THE LOVE OF CHRIST.

"O the love of Christ that passeth knowledge!" Where shall I begin my thoughts on this subject? and when begun, how shall I make an end? Thy love, Lord, is ancient; thou tookest not on thee "the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham;" they are bound with chains of darkness whilst thou art drawing us with cords of love. Yea, thou lovedst us when enemies. To have spared our lives had been unexpected, undeserved mercy; for "who finds his enemy and lets him go well away?" But, Lord, thou hast found me in mine enmity and hast pitied me; yea, when my hand was lifted up against thee, thine arms have been open to embrace me. Nay, thou hast opened thy very heart to lodge thy professed enemies who have trodden thee under foot. Thy heart burned with affection towards them that cruelly pierced it. "Herein Christ hath commended his love to us, that while we were sinners Christ died for us." O astonishing love! that the general should die for the soldier, the physician for the patient, the master for the servant, the shepherd for the sheep, the innocent for the guilty, the just for the unjust, the prince for the rebel, the Lord of glory for the children of disobedience! He that was without all sin, for him that was without all righteousness; yea, the Creator for the creature, God for man, the righteous Judge to put himself in the malefactor's clothes and room, and suffer death for him! For the blessed Son of God to interpose his own innocent breast to receive those mortal wounds due to us! Behold God all sufficient exposed to hunger and thirst, grief and weariness, reproach and indignities of all sorts! Behold the world's Saviour wounded, mangled, and killed by ungrateful man whom he came to save! Glorious Saviour, what love was this, that thou shouldst become "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief;" that from the womb to the tomb, from the cradle to the cross, thy whole life should be a continued martyrdom! That thou shouldst be content to be born among beasts, live among murderers, and die among thieves; and all to obtain a place among the blessed for us! O the unfathomable love of Jesus! His name is love, his nature is love, his words were love, and his actions were love.—*Willison's Sacramental Directory.*

THE LYRIC POET.

It was very faint praise for Dr. Johnson to say of Dr. Watts, that he had done better than others, what no man has done well—that is, to write devotional poetry. His taste must be very fastidious, or else his heart out of tune, who desires anything more fitting the spirit of Christian devotion than the psalms and hymns of Dr. Watts. And the fact that they hold their own in the Church from year to year, in spite of all the accessions which modern genius and piety have made, is the best testimony to their value. For the songs that the Church will not let die, have life and power in them. We may find fault with them, but they sing in the heart and the ear of the Christian, and sing on, and will till the end of time.

Our devotional song books might be greatly enriched by restoring the lyrics of Dr. Watts which compilers have omitted. Some of his hymns which have been almost ruined by mutilation, might be made new, by giving them again the members which the hymn tinkers have amputated and cast away. Take one example, the first one that comes to hand on opening a volume of his Poems. I will copy the entire hymn as it stands, and will print in *italic* letters those stanzas which are *excluded* from the hymn books in common use:

GOD GLORIOUS, AND SINNERS SAVED.

Father, how wide thy glory shines!
How high thy wonders rise!
Known through the earth by thousand signs,
By thousand through the skies.

Those mighty orbs proclaim thy power,
Their motions speak thy skill;
And on the wings of every hour
We read thy patience still.

Part of thy name divinely stands
On all thy creatures writ,
They show the labor of thine hands,
Or impress of thy feet.

But when we view thy strange design
To save rebellious worms,
Where vengeance and compassion join
In their divinest forms;

Our thoughts are lost in reverend awe:
We love and we adore:
The first arch-angel never saw
So much of God before.

Here the whole Deity is known,
Nor dares a creature guess
Which of the glories brightest shone,
The justice or the grace.

When sinners broke the Father's laws,
The dying Son atones;
Oh, the dear mysteries of his cross!
The triumph of his groans!

Now the full glories of the Lamb
Adorn the heavenly plains;
Sweet cherubs learn Immanuel's name,
And try their choicest strains.

O may I bear some humble part
In that immortal song!
Wonder and joy shall tune my heart,
And love command my tongue.

Observe in the first place the sublime significance of the rejected verses; they rise to the highest point of lyrical poetry, carrying the reader and singer into the purest and loftiest realms of religious emotion.

"Our thoughts are lost in reverend awe:
We love and we adore:
The first arch-angel never saw
So much of God before."

The man who had a diamond worth a million, and threw it into the sea, was not so great a fool as a hymn book maker who casts aside such a stanza as that! There is no other equal to it in the poem, perhaps not in the book.

But this is not the worst of it. Observe that the omission of the four stanzas in italics destroys the object and the argument of the poet. The contrast between the work of creation and redemption is the theme, and this is nearly lost by losing the second and third verses. The word "But" has no meaning in the amputated hymn, at the opening of the fourth verse above, for there is nothing to which it can refer if the two previous stanzas are omitted. In like manner the word "Now," in the last stanza but one, has no significance, if the previous verse is cut out. Yet with these obvious grammatical requiements, the great poet's praise of the work of redemption is curtailed of its fair proportions, and the majestic beauty of one of the finest hymns sacrificed to bring nine verses into five! If the author himself had made the reduction, the censure would be quite as well deserved.

This is not one of the best of Watts' hymns, though two or three of the verses are equal to almost any that he ever wrote. "The Song of Angels Above" has several unrivalled stanzas, and it is greatly to be desired that several others were added to the collection used in our churches.—*N. Y. Observer.*

DAILY BREAD.

How often the Christian dampens his hours of religious enjoyment—hours when Jesus seems peculiarly near and precious—by the saddening thought, "Ah, this happy frame will soon be gone. To-morrow my heart will be just as cold as ever. The world, with its temptations, will be too strong for me. I shall give way to an evil temper, a repining disposition, or some other easily besetting sin, and then all my peace will be gone. I shall enjoy no more this sweet communion." In the little prayer our Saviour taught his disciples, he bids them ask only, "Give us *this day* our daily bread;" and it applies to spiritual as well as to bodily food. We can renew our requests as often as we choose, but it is only food for this day, or this hour, that we need at a time. "Take no thought for the morrow,"—only be content with performing faithfully present duty, and resisting manfully present temptation; and you have nothing to do with those of to-morrow. This very unbelief of his ability to help you for to-morrow's necessities, helps to grieve his Holy Spirit away from your heart, and it is only through him that you can enjoy any spiritual comfort. O, if we could only be rid of these evil hearts of unbelief, what advances might we make every day in our heavenward journey! There are two great safeguards of which the Christian must make good use if he wishes to put Apollyon to flight—they are prayer and watchfulness. He can never prevail over one who is thus protected. "They that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings, as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; they shall walk, and not faint." Here is the Christian's strong rock, into which he may run at all times and be safe. His great purpose here in the world is not happiness—that is only an accompaniment. His work on earth is to glorify God by a life of holiness. What matter is it, whether the end is attained by a few more tears, a few more sorrows, so that the great purpose—holiness of life and heart—is secured at the last. Heaven will be long enough to rest from all our toils and sufferings. Then do not let us mar the present with gloomy forebodings for the future, but resolve, whatever awaits us, to hold fast on our way to the celestial city, trusting in the merits of Him who hath called us, to grant us an abundant entrance.—*Presbyterian.*

SCOURGING THE TEACHER.

J. Ross Browne, in Harpers' *Monthly*, tells the following of one German custom. We are inclined to think our California Teachers will hardly encourage its introduction here. If they should, may we be there to see!

"On a certain day of the year the boys are privileged to scourge their teacher with birchen switches in satisfaction of old scores. This is a grand time, as may well be supposed. Every boy in the school comes prepared with his individual switch, which he uses with a zeal and energy that does credit to his gymnastic education. Unlucky is the pedagogue who has laid up a heavy score to his debit, for he is sure to get it with interest. There may be such a thing as future retribution, but boys are not apt to think of that. Delighted at the opportunity afforded them by this day of unrestrained pleasure, they repair to school with their switches, gaily tied up with ribbons; and after an affectionate greeting of the master and ushers, who are especially civil on these occasions, they begin to lay about them, with joyous shouts, and the school-room becomes a scene of uproar and frolic that baffles description. Generally the master begs off, after a pretty lively warming, but the younger teachers are compelled to run and jump, struggle and implore, till quite exhausted. Big and little boys shower down upon their backs and shoulders a torrent of energetic blows; hold them by the skirts of the coat; drag them out of their fortified retreats behind the desks; hop on the benches to get effective positions, and shout with unmitigated delight when they set the unlucky pedagogues a-roaring with real or imaginary pain. It is a scene of glorious and enthusiastic fun. The teachers seem to enjoy it as much as the pupils; and after it is all over, and the old scores are fairly paid up, hands are shaken all round, and the boys are patted on the head, and complimented for their zeal and activity in this essential branch of their education. An unreserved and affectionate relationship is thus kept up between the teachers and their pupils, and I have never known it to degenerate into disrespect."

MENTAL STARVATION AT THE SOUTH. A letter received by a gentleman in this city from a friend in Houston, Texas, may be taken as an indication that large numbers at the South are famishing for the want of mental food. The writer stated that he had not seen any books or magazines from the North since the war, except that popular work, "Under-currents of Wall Street," which had been captured on board the *Harriet Lane.* He would take it as a great favor if his friend would send him two hundred dollars worth of new books, for which he would be glad to pay him in Confederate money the sum of one thousand dollars!—*N. Y. Examiner.*

A HANDSOME tomb is about to be erected over the remains of the late Theodore Frelinghuysen, for many years President of Rutgers College, and distinguished for his active connection with religious and humane enterprises. The tomb is in the Gothic style, very rich and massive, cut in solid Italian marble, with granite base.

Speech of Frederick Billings, Esq.,

DELIVERED AT UNION HALL, SAN FRANCISCO, AT THE GREAT THANKSGIVING CELEBRATION, ON THE 6TH OF AUGUST, A. D., 1863.

Mr. Billings came forward, greeted with loud cheers, and said: Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens—The mighty struggle in which our beloved country marshals its hosts and fights its battles, and, thank Heaven, is gaining its victories, is not of to-day nor for to-day. It reaches far back into history and the past; it reaches far forward into prophecy and the future. Its issues are ingrained with the very capabilities and possibilities of the race. It has to do with the principles that run straight through all the ages. It takes hold of the absolute right and the eternal. And it is because of this, fellow-citizens, because of a solemn sense of the mighty, divine, infinite significance of the struggle, that as a people we offer up to-day thanksgivings to Almighty God for sieges victorious, and battles won, and progress made. [Applause.] If the struggle take not on for us these tremendous proportions, if we cannot see God himself unfolding his providence in its history, the war is an outrage upon civilization—a wholesale butchery; and this thanksgiving is more than mockery—it is blasphemy.

Not for questions of the passing hour, not for considerations of shifting policy and temporary expediency, not for names, nor whims, nor caprice, nor pride, nor passion, nor spoil, nor ambition, are cities turned into fortifications, are river banks bristling with cannon, are peaceful vallies made bloody battle-fields, and grim-visaged war made the supreme business of the nation. Not for these, not for these, do a hundred thousand men lie groaning in hospitals, and two hundred thousand and more sleep in hurried soldiers' graves in swamp, and hillside, and plain. Not for these is the land filled with the habiliments of woe because fathers, and first-born, and husbands and brothers are stricken down.

Bad men may deride the war; traitors in disguise may wilfully misrepresent the war; selfish and crafty politicians may seek to pervert the war; cowardly thieves and swindling contractors may seek for plunder to drag down the war; loyal people may fail to fully appreciate the war, and get confused about the needs and purposes of the war; Presidents, Cabinets and officials may blunderingly carry on the war, and timid people may at times despair of the war—but I tell you, fellow citizens, the war is not a selfish war, nor an unrighteous war, nor Abraham Lincoln's war, nor any man's war, nor a party war, nor a geographical war, nor an aimless war, nor an unmeaning war, nor—thank God—an uncertain war. [Applause.]

Briefly—whose and what is the war? At first sight it appears more than anything else a war for the physical unity of the nation; a war to preserve the integrity of its geographical area; a war to keep the rivers and the mountains and the lakes and the vallies and the plains which God has joined together from being rent asunder; and in that regard the war-cry seems to be. One Nation for the national territory. [Applause.] Grand and righteous as the war may be for that purpose, it is for more, and for higher things than that. It is a war for the very life of the nation; a war for the right and the power of the nation to be a nation at all; [applause]; a war to establish that, a great and powerful nation, going on in an unexampled career of prosperity and honor and law, bound together by history and tradition and all the links of nationality, shall not be throttled and put to death by conspirators and assassins of any kind. [Applause.] And the war is for more than that even. It is a war to defend and uphold, and so disseminate the essential spirit of the nation; a war to vindicate to the world its cardinal characteristics—to vindicate free institutions and the rights of labor and Constitutional liberty—to vindicate the church and the school house, and the jury box and the ballot-box; to determine whether an enlightened and cultivated people are capable of self-government, or whether feudalism and slavery and oligarchies and all the old helpers of oppression shall come in to rule the land. [Applause.] And so I say on this blessed day, speaking with all reverence, that this war is God's war! Not the less is it God's war because it has often seemed to halt and turn back on its path, and hours of gloom have alternated with hours of glory. The children of Israel, with God himself for their leader, went not straight to the promised land. Not the less is it God's war if years are consumed in the struggle. What are years! In the Divine economy a thousand years are as a day. Not the less is it God's war because its pathway is marked with blood. By blood comes purification, and only through blood comes the expiation of sin and of wrong.

See the struggle, fellow citizens, in its height and length, and depth, and breadth! Lift it up where it belongs, forgetting all names and remembering only things, and you will not marvel at the great congregations to-day offering up thanks to the Lord of Hosts and the God of Battles for the mighty and glorious victories that have crowned the arms of the Union. Your eyes may be filled with tears as you think of the terrible ravages of war, of States laid waste, of families divided, of homes made desolate, of the sickness, suffering and slaughter, of the destitution, destruction and death that evermore make up the train of war. Nevertheless you will cry out with great joy—what are all these, weighed against the grand, the unspeakably grand things which through war and the victories of war are to be made sure and forever established, and crowned with a peace never in this land again to be broken!

A father sat down on the bloody battle-field of Gettysburg, by the dead body of his first-born, crushed to death by a shell, and wrote a history of that greatest battle of modern times. Passionately and tearfully did he kiss that dead son, but joyfully and smilingly did he write, because he looked on the dead of that great battle-field and believed with their blood they had baptized in those grand days of July the second birth of constitutional liberty. [Applause.] And so it is. Grape and cannister and shell may shriek and whistle, the air may be thick with the terrible missiles of destruction, musketry and artillery may mow down men as with scythes, and the dead may lie in swarths, covering acres—a horrible sight—and yet, if victory comes, we rejoice and give praise and thanks to Almighty God. [Applause.] And why? Because only through battle and through victory comes the end, and the end is necessary to the race, necessary to peace and liberty and government and order and progress and prosperity, aye, to civilization itself! We take no pleasure in slaughter. We have no thirst for blood. No spirit of vengeance fills our souls. But if our enemies will have it so, through blood and through slaughter we must work out the salvation of the nation. [Applause.] They raise the sword, and they abide by the sword, and therefore by the sword they must perish. [Applause.] They sow to the wind, and when the whirlwind comes upon them to scatter and destroy, as if called by a law of heaven, we lift up our hearts in joy and thanksgiving to God.

And never, fellow citizens, until the last army that the rebels can get together is beaten; never until their last stronghold is taken, and the rebellion passes into history as a gigantic failure, and we meet to celebrate the presence of a final, abiding, smiling peace throughout the length and breadth of our bounteous and glorious land; never will we have more abundant cause for thanksgiving and rejoicing than we have today. [Applause.]

Look away down south. Mark that soldier-statesman and statesman-soldier, Nathaniel P. Banks. [Cheers.] Behold him in an unhealthy country, with unacclimated troops, far from reinforcements, obliged to look out for New Orleans and keep covered all its approaches, then making long marches with his flanks annoyed and rear threatened, and at last, with the aid of Farragut and his gunboats, crowning his work with the siege and capture of Port Hudson and twelve thousand prisoners. [Applause.]

Mark then the army of the Cumberland, with its gallant, glorious chief, Rosecrans—and who does not believe in Rosecrans? [Cheers.] See him taking care that Bragg and Johnston do no mischief, and winding up by driving Bragg and what is left of his army clear down into Alabama. [Applause.]

Shall we not rejoice over Banks and Farragut and Rosecrans and their glorious work? [Cheers.]

Then come round to that General who has been in fifteen battles and won fifteen victories, [cheers,] whose motto is to move always on the enemy's works—and when he moves he never comes back without getting them! [Cheers.] See Grant making what I call the most splendid campaign of the war to get into position to lay siege to Vicksburg! Then follow up that siege, forgetting not Porter and his gunboats, and behold at last, Vicksburg, that rebel stronghold—declared by Jeff. Davis necessary to the perpetuation of the Confederacy—which could not be taken—which, perhaps, rattlesnake Democrats do not believe is taken yet; behold at last that Vicksburg surrendering on that best of all days, the Fourth of July, [cheers] surrendering with thirty thousand prisoners and all its arms and guns and munitions of war. Shall we not rejoice over Grant and Porter and their work? [Cheers.]

Then, fellow-citizens, come North, and as a small item, as appetizer, if I may so call it, see that pestilent guerrilla robber chief, John Morgan, just gobbled up with his five thousand men in Ohio. [Cheers.]

And last of all, turn your eyes to Gettysburg, and what a sight is there! Behold how that old army of the Potomac, under the magnificent generalship of its new commander, Meade, filled in, pressed down and made to run over with glory those first three days in July. [Cheers.] The rebels' vaunted great captain of the age, Lee, and his veteran army, his desperate army, leaving with splendid audacity their base far behind, resolved to swoop down upon the North like an eagle on its prey. The shock of battle comes! The very hills tremble beneath it! Never was there such planting of batteries and massing of artillery—never such advances and supports and resistances and onslaughts—never such handling of mighty armies—never such fighting—never such shrieking of shot and shell—never such roar and thunder and flame! Oh! tell me not of grand old battles written in history. Tell me of Gettysburg! Tell me of Gettysburg! Tell me not how the Old Guard made its charge at Waterloo! Tell me, how at Gettysburg that Sixth Corps—Sedgwick's Corps—marching for thirty-six consecutive hours, reaching the battlefield foot sore, many without shoes, weary, hungry, almost exhausted—hurled themselves like an avalanche upon the fiery columns of Hill and Longstreet, and made them reel and stagger back in wild confusion! [Great applause.] Three days altogether of sublime generalship and sublime fighting, crowned with sublime victory! Shall we not rejoice over Gettysburg and Meade and the army of the Potomac? [Applause.]

Then gather up the fruits of all these victories. I mean not the prisoners, the killed, the wounded, the small arms, the big guns, the munitions of war, the colors, the trophies of the battle field. But behold Rebeldom split in twain! Behold the Mississippi river reclaimed to the Union; the mighty West in possession of its great natural outlet; Arkansas and Texas easy to be ours; the rebel armies driven from Kentucky and Tennessee; Louisiana just ready to return to her ancient allegiance; North Carolina, God bless her, not far behind. [Applause.] Behold the second great rebel invasion of the North, which was to transfer the war to loyal ground, capture Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, divide the patriotism of the people, and secure foreign intervention and recognition—behold that second great invasion turned into an overwhelming defeat! Behold the gunboats no longer needed on the Mississippi hastening to Mobile, and Farragut and Grant going too! Behold the Yankees—as Beauregard says—strengthening their positions in Charleston harbor with Gilmore there in command, who took Fort Pulaski, and will take Fort Wagner, and then Sumter! [Cheers.] Behold the desperation which conscripts into the rebel army every man and boy without exception, capable of bearing arms! Behold for the rebels, hope dying abroad, limits narrowing at home, strongholds falling, and consternation everywhere! [Applause.] No wonder we cry out "thanks be to God," for glory seems to be settling everywhere upon our starry flag, and the nation of our hopes is to live, and all that threatens its destruction is sure to perish. [Applause.]

Eight hundred thousand square miles of territory the rebels claimed. Ten millions of population they said they numbered. One million of fighting men they said they could send into the field. And the sentiment of caste, and the pride of race, and the ambition of leaders, and the ignorance of the masses, and the hatred of republican institutions, and the lust of empire and the stake of slavery which they have thrown into the struggle—aye, the stake of all—have made them desperate enemies to overcome. The power of no crowned head in Europe would be equal to the task. But, thank God, the American people are equal to it. [Applause.] Take the map, see how the rebels are shorn of their territory! Consider how, with their territory lost, their population is diminished! Consider of their population left half at least is made up of slaves—and how much can they rely on *them?* [Applause.] Of their fighting men count how many are prostrate in hospitals and dead on battle-fields—and forget not the seventy thousand killed and wounded and taken prisoners in the victories we now celebrate. [Applause.] And tell me, in view of all this, if in spite of accidents and contingencies and blunders, the loyal people of the Union, at first all unused to war, and taken all unprepared for war, are not marching on at last to complete and final victory! Thanks be to God! [Applause.]

Think not, fellow citizens, the work is done. Let not our successes lull us into a false security. The enemy will fight to the last. Other battles are yet to come. But if there is no dawdling, no delay, no indecision, no flinching, no truckling to copperheads [cheers], no postponement of the draft to satisfy New York mobs and their instigators [applause]; if the Government vigorously uses all the means and all the men—white or black [cheers]—which the loyalty of the people and military necessity place at the disposal of the Government, the work will soon be done; and not only the backbone, but the head, brain, stomach, arms, legs and feet of the rebellion will be no more. And when that day comes, and the banner of the rebels is trampled in the dust, and their swords are doubled up in everlasting defeat, how the snakes of the North, by whatsoever name they hiss out their treason, will slink away into their holes of darkness and never-ending infamy! [Applause.]

It may be, fellow citizens, that we are not yet fit for the innumerable glories of final victory. It may be that we must long yet plough and sow and harrow, and water with our tears, before we can reap the teeming crops of final blessing! It may be that God will bring us into new furnaces of trial; that their fiery heats may rise around us and burn out all our dross!

But here in these gracious hours, hallowed to victory and thanksgiving, let us vow to make no account of time. The war of the Revolution lasted seven years—the war of England with Europe twenty-three years; and what were those wars to this? Let us vow, too, that until the end comes—be it far or be it near—we will love neither father, nor mother, nor brother, nor sister, nor wife, nor child, nor houses, nor lands, so much as we love the life of the nation. [Applause.] Let us vow that no mistakes of Administration and no official blunders shall blunt or dull our patriotism. [Applause.] And let us vow, too, that under whatever President may be in the White House, and under whatever generals may be in the field, we will

"Bate not a jot of heart or hope,
But bear right up and steer right onward."

At other times, fellow citizens, we may remember parties and party names, and quarrel about men and about policies, and indulge in peevish criticism, if we will. But not now; in God's name, not now! When "the legions throng up to the very walls of the City of David and the enemies are thundering at its gates"—not now! not now!! [Applause.]

And, finally, let us vow that when the end comes, it shall be no hollow truce, no patched up compromise with the seeds left in of another rebellion, but a firm, just, lasting, beneficent peace, forever established for our children and our children's children, and teaching all the nations of the earth, of every tongue and tribe and kindred under Heaven, by deeds that shall forever blaze out in history, that they have lied who have said the idea of civil liberty was only a wicked infatuation, and they have most monstrously lied who have dared to say that the Republican government of the Anglo-Saxon race on the American continent has proved a failure. [Great applause.]

SONGS UPON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

A brave and godly Captain, in one of our Western regiments, told us his story, as we were removing him to the hospital. He was shot through both thighs with a rifle-bullet—a wound from which he could not recover. While lying in the field, he suffered intense agony from thirst. He supported his head upon his hand, and the rain from heaven was falling around him. In a little while a little pool of water formed under his elbow, and he thought if he could only get to that puddle he might quench his thirst.

He tried to get into a position to suck up a mouthful of muddy water, but he was unable to reach within a foot of it. Said he, "I never felt so much the loss of any earthly blessing. By-and-by night fell, and and the stars shone out clear and beautiful above the dark field: and I began to think of that great God, who had given His Son to die a death of agony for me, and that He was up there—up above the scene of suffering, and above those glorious stars; and I felt that I was going home to meet Him, and praise Him there; and I felt that I ought to praise God, even wounded and on the battle-field. I could not help singing that beautiful hymn—

'When I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies,
I'll bid farewell to every fear,
And wipe my weeping eyes.'

And," said he, "there was a Christian brother in the brush near me. I could not see him, but I could hear him. He took up the strain; and beyond him another and another caught it up, all over the terrible battle-field of Shiloh. That night the echo was resounding, and we made the field of battle ring with hymns of praise to God!"—*Ex.*

THE PACIFIC

T. W. STOBBIDGE, Local Agent...Sacramento.
G. R. CODDING, do ....Petaluma.
REV. T. E. TAYLOR, do ....Columbia.
W. H. RULOFSON, do ....Sonora.
ATWILL & CO., do ....Virginia City.

☞ We would remind the friends of THE PACIFIC that Towne & Bacon have the largest Printing Office in the State, and their continued favors will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

MENTAL MOODS.

BY REV. J. L. CORNING.

There is something more than irritating in bringing your sack of corn to the mill only to find that the tide is out or the gearing under hospital treatment. It may be that the family bag of meal is just gone, or that the grunting Berkshires fattening in the barn-yard will keep Lent on their gruel in consequence.

What student's mortifying recollections will not enable him to feel the force of this homely figure? Particularly so, if one is a public teacher, and a congregation of hungry minds are depending on their stated repasts. I sat down to write the second quarter of the weekly sermon, exordium and exegesis is got through with, and the first point of the main argument arrived at. A balky brain, that, when the hour strikes for the daily tug and one stands alternately coaxing and belaboring it will halt and back and lie down in the harness. But do your very best, my student friend, and you will find that you cannot time your brain by the almanac and the clock. Even under the best training it is a conquettish creature, full of whims, fancies, and roguish pranks, and must be humored. I found that out long ago, and so philosophically laid the quarter of a sermon on the further corner of the study table, got out my common-place books, and began a heavy biographical article for *The Independent.* Here likewise another balk. Imagining the skull a stable, I have a curious creature stalled and haltered in it. His likings alternate between sober work and airy frolicsomeness. In certain moods put him before his tun, and he will pull and tug right lustily. And then, when the caprice takes him, he will do nothing but amble under the saddle or sport with a light buggy. Shall I tell you the cerebral mood this afternoon, kind reader? These rambling sentences are all that is needed to inform you that the brain is balky as regards everything like honest toil.

I think it quite impossible to lay down rigid and inflexible rules for brain-work. There are certain general advantages to be derived from systematic seasons of study, but no real student will permit himself to be thralled by these. Hackett calls the early morning hour "the mother of honey dews and pearls which drop upon the paper from the student's pen;" and Willis, in a genial narrative of a visit to Sunnyside some years ago, remarked, that he and Irving both agreed "that in literary vegetation the *do* is on in the morning," though he does not tell us which of them is responsible for so execrable a pun. It is a chronic tenet of mankind that early rising is necessary to a clear brain, and yet it would be easy to show that some of the most successful students have been late sleepers. All depends on the constitution of the man. If, like Bishop Jewel or John Wesley, he can leap out of bed at four in the morning and catch the robins napping, and feel brisk and elastic, then let him write his half sermon or his whole editorial before breakfast. But don't let him on this account be a physiological bigot, and dogmatize to all the world on the virtues hepatic, cerebral, and moral of early rising. I knew a conscientious minister once, who, after reading the Life of Wesley, concluded that it was his religious duty to begin brain-work at four o'clock in the morning, and kept a pan of water by his bedside (at the recommendation of his physician) to dash into his face at the earliest cock-crowing; and so indulging at best a feverish slumber of anxiety and conscience-throes, he prevented the sunrise of winter mornings, and sat alternately studying theology and rubbing his red eyes for two hours before breakfast, all the time consoling himself with the idea that though he was awfully sleepy he was doing his Maker an acceptable service. Poor innocent fellow! God's physiological laws would not adapt themselves to his conscience-freaks, and so in a twelvemonth or a little more, he was an almost incurable victim of dyspepsia and nervous fears.

And this suggests the prolific theme of physicomental hygiene. That was very pretty poetry, but rank heresy, which a great lyric writer once wrote:

"Strange that a harp of a thousand strings
Should keep in tune so long."

How long did he mean? Threescore years, I suppose. And whose harp ever kept *in tune* that long? Not a man's or a woman's that ever I heard of. The fact is that with every man on the globe the body is all the time in greater or less degree jarring the mind from concert pitch. A blotched mucous lining will change your household angel into an incipient shrew. A quarter of a mince-pie at bed-time has made many a man, as Cowper has put it, "feel like a frog out of Acheron, covered with the ooze and mud of melancholy." A muddy tide in the portal veins or the hepatic ducts (vide Dunglison's Dictionary) has made many a philosopher's brain feel like putty. Alas, how many bilious brains have split their superfluous bile into stupid or misanthropic sermons, which damaging liquid should have sought other doors of exit!

I find that the following are some of the chief essentials to a manageable and productive brain; sheep plenty, (hardly ever too much,) food plain, nourishing, acidulous, and this in habitual moderation; exercise enough to keep up the tissues, but not enough to make a man's arms and legs knots of hempen rope; for a man cannot safely be characteristically a man of muscle and of mind. Prize-fighters and shoulder-hitters would make poor students. As to muscle in its relation to brain, I think Dr. Dio Lewis has found the philosopher's stone. And I have often thought, when dragging at snail's gait through a prosy sermon, if the plump Boston doctor could only come down to this Dutch land contiguous to Sleepy Hollow, and put me through his monkey antics for an hour a day, he would save me many a cloudy week and my flock many a dull Sunday.

A GOOD WORK DONE.—That veteran American missionary to Turkey, the Rev. Dr. Goodell, has just completed the translation of the Scriptures into Armeno-Turkish, which having been thoroughly revised, is now ready for publication. This indefatigable laborer has been more than forty years in the missionary work, and this translation has been the great work, and the joyful work, of his life among the spiritually benighted of the East.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Thursday Morning, August 27, 1863.

Notice.

THE office of the PACIFIC is removed to No. 30 Government House, northwest corner of Sansome and Washington streets.

The Trustees of this paper, are:
Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of the Synod of the Pacific.
Rev. E. B. WALSWORTH, and CYRUS PALMER, of the Synod of Alta California.
Rev. G. MOOAR, and Dr. J. W. CLARK, of the General Association of California.

Responsible Editors:
Rev. W. C. ANDERSON, D. D.,
Rev. E. B. WALSWORTH,
Rev. G. MOOAR,
H. S. BROOKS.

Associate Editor
Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE.

Editorial Contributors:
Rev. E. S. LACY,
Prof. M. KELLOGG,
Rev. J. D. STRONG,
Prof. I. H. BRAYTON,
Rev. A. WILLIAMS,
Rev. A. W. LOOMIS.

The Trustees desire, again to call the attention of the friends of the PACIFIC, to the aid which they must render us, in making the financial basis of the paper, firm and reliable. This can be done readily, by sending from each locality, as large a list of subscribers, as can possibly be obtained, with an immediate remittance of the money. The paper, for its support, relies mainly upon what it receives from its subscription list. If the PACIFIC, in its present spirit and aims, now commends itself to its former, and present friends, will they not rally to its help?

The Associate Editor, Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, is authorized to make collections in all parts of the State.

Presbytery of California.

The Presbytery of California stands adjourned to meet in the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, Wednesday, Sept. 9th, at 7½ P. M.

ALBERT WILLIAMS, Stated Clerk.

The Springs of the Yankee in Religion.

We use the word "Yankee," as last week, to denote the true American Anglo-Saxon. It is true of all kinds of men that their permanent vitality and worth depend on religion. But there are none others whose valuable characteristics are more immediately traceable to its influence, than are those of American Anglo-Saxons. Their origin was emphatically religious. They spent their early life, their first separate existence, under a strictly religious regimen. With them, at that time, government was a theocracy, society a church, the family a religious institution, the father a priest, the mother a priestess, the children, at birth, semi-church-members. Under these strong and decisive influences—with the lights and shades of supernatural powers falling on all the concerns and interests of life, and raising them into spiritual significance and undying relations—the Yankee character was begotten; and their peculiarities took shape, struck into their nature, and determined the quality of their humanity. "The child is father to the man;" and, on this principle, their religious origin predestined the law of their growth, and shows that in order that they may be true to themselves, true to their own special nature and mission, that religious influences must surround and control them still. If this is not the case, and, if the same conditions and influences do not continue, to perpetuate their valuable traits, as existed to originate them, they will at once begin to swerve from their peculiar humanity. Take away the power of Christianity over one of them, and the *Yankee* in him fades out, and he is speedily transformed into another and lower style of a man. He can be transformed into a Southron—selfish, believing in slavery, loving to be served—into an easy and imbecile Orientalist; a degenerate specimen of humanity of almost any name; but he must first lose the influence of the underlay of religion in his constitution, and break out from his kind, by first breaking out from its control. Consequently, if you see a Yankee losing his regard for the religion of his fathers, you see a man whose specific qualities are undergoing a change, and who is passing over into some other kind of a man. His indomitable energy, his love and pursuit of money for high uses, his frugality, his devotion to the culture and elevation of society, his love of principle, his skill in organizing institutions, his private virtues, all come, in his case, from the pressure on him, consciously or unconsciously felt, of the belief in God and eternal things. They reveal his sense of the reality and nearness of the things which are above.

But not only does religion lie around and move all the springs of what is valuable in the American character, but it is also a very tenacious and powerful principle in his nature. He can lose his religion, and lose his characteristics in consequence; but it is hard for him to do it, and he will only do it under some great and continued temptation. We believe there is no other intelligent, unsuperstitious, thinking people, unless we except the Scotch, whose regard for religion, for a definite, positive religion, for Christianity, is so deeply and tenaciously ingrained in their nature. The true American, who has inherited the genius of his fathers, and is a representative man, nationally, even though he is not himself a christian, believes in Christianity. He wants to have Christian institutions about him. He desires his wife to be a Christian. He wishes his children to have a Christian training. He is touched as by overbearing the voice of angels, when the stray notes of their evening prayers steal out to him. He believes in Sabbath schools and preaching. He wishes, moreover, a preacher who makes no show of himself, but who earnestly represents the cause of his Master; who addresses his conscience with sublime moral purpose and with the authority of Heaven; who makes him feel that he is immortal, and a sinner, lost, but having an opportunity through Christ to be saved. He wants to hear an earnest and solemn discourse—not sombre in tone and mannerisms, but solemn in the freight of eternal things which it bears, and in its revelations of the laws of life and death. The true American, be he pious or not, wants no fancy preaching, no show of pulpit trickery, no hollow sentimentality, no substitution of the name of religion for the reality. He belongs to too earnest a stock for that. He demands a religion that is based on tragic facts and exposures, and is solid with spiritual substances, or he will not long have anything to do with it. He may think differently for awhile, and try to satisfy himself with something that lies smoothly on his conscience and gives present ease, but a deeper intuition reveals the hollowness, and he soon becomes heart-sick of the substitute, and either returns to the gospel or absents himself from the place of worship.

It becomes Americans, therefore, to keep in remembrance the rock from whence they have been hewn, and what it is that has furnished the springs to all that is valuable in their character. Let them not think that they can live and thrive apart from religion, nor apart from the same Christianity that gave them their worth. If they attempt it, their career will be like that one of the girdled Big Trees, which, by means of the vitality accumulated in its huge bulk by centuries of growth, may maintain its greenness and appearance of life for some time, but in a few years succumbs to the inevitable law of death. Let them reflect, and act accordingly, that apart from a vital Christianity they will fulfill no high mission for freedom, for education, for the elevation of the race, but will droop, lose their peculiar worth and humanity, and perish.

It becomes the preacher also to recognize the deep underlay of religious conviction in his hearers. He addresses men, though they may in instances affect to doubt, in whom there is an amount of real religious conviction. He had better assume its existence and address it with earnest words, and they will concede it; but if he comes down to the level of their doubt, that gives unbelief all the advantage. He need not fear in any American audience, to utter strong and burning words, in the spirit and in the interest of the gospel. Let him speak out boldly and lovingly and spare not, and he will find a response, and his church will fill up, and souls will be converted; while the tinsel method, based on ignorance of the profound element of religion in the American character, will utter words that have no spiritual ring, will make the house first cold and then empty, and will otherwise do little good; find the conscience, and speak. Reach the religious element *and move it.*

The One Unassailable Defense.

In summing up the attitude of the Church toward Free Thinking in the first four centuries, Farrar adverts to the fact that the arguments relied upon by the Christian defenders, were not miracles, not prophecy, not smart replies to purely critical objections, not improved philosophies of Christianity, but these facts, known and read of all men—Christ was unlike and superior to all other men; his Gospel is good news and salvation to men who are conscious of sin, it does introduce into the world men of like holy life with the Master. These being facts, the Christian Religion held on its way, in the midst of every manner of assault upon it.

In these days, when critical and infidel objections to the Scriptures prevail, it is well to remind ourselves of this old and never outworn apparatus of Christian defense. That is available and powerful always.

Sitting the other evening to hear Dr. Anderson's account of the Gospel's forty year's work among the Hawaiians; reading a few weeks since, "Woman and her Savior in Persia," we were anew impressed with the fact, that at those moments when the enemies of Christianity are most confident that they have shown up its untrustworthiness, there is provided in our foreign missionary work the most conclusive of all replies. You say, Christianity, in any orthordox version of it, has had its day. Hear, read such narratives as those just referred to. Does it seem as if all was over with it? The least like it. These narratives, and the widely extended missionary work of the Church is full of them; reproduce for us the pictures of the earliest Christian victories.

We fancy that such and such a great power among earth's nations is waning. We speak of "the sick man" Turkey, among European countries. But wherever the primitive Gospel of our Lord is proclaimed in this world, it has none of the signs of decrepitude; it looks not at all as if its race were run. As long as it can chronicle one nation of savages lifted toward a Christian and civilized people, in less than two generations, as long as it can detail for us such instances of moral and social regeneration as are given in the story of the Nestorian Female Seminary at Oroomial, no Christian need be confounded. Such facts make us recal, and invest with a most signal emphasis, the declaration of Jesus himself: "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

The Force of Truth.

The London *Spectator* says, "It is a curious fact that of the eight essays sent in at Oxford for the Chancellor's prize for the best Latin essay on the American struggle—the subject proposed by Lord Derby—seven are on the Northern side. Moreover, several of the writers had begun their labors as true Southerners, but had been converted by the pure force of the considerations which a thorough study of the subject brought before them."

The above is a remarkably suggestive, as well as interesting fact, the force of which may be felt by any man who will be at the pains to make a fair statement of the case in the popular "black and white." If any of our readers have any doubts upon the question let them try the experiment, an hour or two of each evening for a week will suffice, and if they had any sneaking sympathy towards rebeldom at the outset, as was said to be the case with the distinguished students above alluded to, our word for it, it will result in their conversion likewise.

We hope our readers will not imagine that there is any dearth of discussion on this subject—far from it; but it is all dispute, and no argument. The best representatives of the Southern cause have never made any appeal to the reason of men, but to their prejudices, their passions, their misguided patriotism, appeals not made to enlighten the Southern mind but to "fire the Southern heart," to blow to a whiter heat the flame that has already occasioned so much desolation and misery.

There is a picture now common in the print shop windows; it is entitled Virginia in 1863. It is evidently a sketch from life, or rather we should have said from death. It is a landscape, once abounding in rural beauty, with life upon the stream, and waving harvests luxuriating to the water's edge. But it has been a battle field. The rustic bridge is a dilapidated ruin; the harvest is trampled and destroyed, cemented to the ground with blood. The once beautiful stream is choked with abandoned ordnance and fragments of the broken bridge, and the bodies of the dead, while over all hover the carrion birds, lords of the battle-field. It is indeed a sad and terrible picture; but it is a true one; and many a village, a year or two since beautiful and flourishing, now but attests the painter's fidelity.

What a pity that the miserable victims, so recently the envy of the world, each in his own humble way in the pursuit of happiness—what a pity that they could not hit upon the essayists simple experiment and have pondered the subject—not in Latin, but in good plain old English—instead of listening to firebrands of politicians. What a pity that instead of brooding over their wrongs and their rights they had not paused to measure their bounteous harvests; to mark the smiling homesteads, all their own; to note the church in which for years they had worshiped God according to the dictates of their own conscience, and no man to say them nay; at a country boundless and beautiful, that no foreign foe dared *dream* of threatening, where no man was his superior, where none could molest him. What a statement of the question with which to begin the consideration of the problem of war or peace.

Let us commend then this simple process to the consideration of all. If the problem is indeed so easy of solution, and so palpable when solved, let those in our midst who are disposed to be rebellious and dissatisfied, try the pen and ink. Let them cast a glance at the picture of Virginia in 1863, the solution of the sword, and then at the happy result of the efforts of the "true Southerners," competitors for the Chancellor's prize.

Editorial Paragraphs.

THE Amherst College Commencement this year was apparently a notable week. Pres. Stearns gave the Baccalaureate, "Honor all men;" John B. Gough made the village church full, and kept the crowd "toiling and sweating, laughing and crying," as he discoursed on "Orators and Eloquence;" Dr. Hickok fixed attention upon "The Element of Permanence and Power in Christianity;" 34 young men were graduated. It was reported that the $20,000 offered by Dr. Walker of Newport, R. I., on condition that a like sum was raised, being secured, the "Walker Building" will soon rise as a fit museum of Mathematical and Physical Science. Dr. Walker has thus given $50,000 within a short time. (Take note of this, California Doctors.) Dr. R. S. Storrs, jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected Trustee in place of Dr. Leavitt, of Providence, R. I., resigned. An increase of salaries was voted to the professors, and it is probable the salaries will be permanently raised from $1,200 and $1,500 to $1,500 and $2,000.

—Harvard graduates 105, the largest number but one in its history. 34 of her alumni have fallen this closing year in the service of the country; two have died in arms against the country.... Dr. Wolcott Gibbs is approved as Professor of Chemistry, Dr. F. H. Hedge as Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Divinity School .... The Triennial Catalogue is a pamphlet of 210 pages, and contains over ten thousand names! The dead are nearly seven hundred more than the living. It shows how the College has drifted away from its motto, "*Christo et Ecclesiae*," that while the living Alumni, of all professions, are one-third of the whole number, the living clergymen are not one fifth of the whole number of clergymen who have been graduated.

—All the English Illustrated papers are full of pictures representing the movements of the Prince of Wales and his Princess, and especially of his reception of the highest degree, D. C. L., conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. It is fashionable at Harvard College to confer the degree of LL. D. upon the Governor of Massachusetts, but we do not think the Degree has ever had to condescend quite so much as in this royal case.

—In some of our colleges, they make great work getting up names for Societies. At Iowa College, for instance, the young ladies have a society called *Calocagathian*, which despite the admirable meaning of the compound, the Beautiful—Good, sounds rather too much like *Calico*.

—The East Windsor Theological Seminary seems to be in funds. The Trustees pledge each student $2 50 per week, besides what may be received, $80 a year, from the American Education Society. We like to see young men helped, but is not there a little too much of a good thing in this case? If it was in California however, we should not object. When shall we have a Theological Seminary in this State, which will give its students $2 50 a week?

—The telegram, announcing the massacre of Radama II, King of Madagascar, with his ministers, is full of gloom. But the Christian Missionary has learned that such events, whether they be Syrian massacres, Indian or American Rebellions, are ruled by the Great Governor of the world, in the interest of Chistianity.

REV. Dr. McPheeters has rendered his resignation as pastor of Pine Street church, St. Louis.

[For the Pacific.]

Room Enough For All.

Room enough for all!
There's room enough I trow,
In the land through which we journey now,
And the land to which we go.
Nor need to jostle rudely those
Who by our side may tread,
Nor trample 'neath our feet the weak,
We should have kindly led.

Fruits enough for all
Grow near life's great highway,
Some weigh the branches down to earth,
Some wave on topmost bough.
Nor need we then with eager grasp
Our neighbor's hand o'er reach—
There's bounteous store for all to win,
And room enough for each.

If ours the simple fruits
That bear no glorious name,
If silent 'mid the throng we stand,
Unknown to wealth or fame,
Let not the eye with envy glance
To see another rise,
And bear away the fruits or flowers
We too had deemed a prize.

If ours the *power* to win,
Unnumbered pathways ope,
Where sweet Fruition eager waits
To crown the brow of Hope.
"The harvest ripe," ye laborers on!
Why will ye bickering stand!
Go garner sheaves for Christ the Lord,
Nor heed it by whose hand.

Room enough for all
To work, and strive, and pray!
Our Master gives to each their task,
Each in a different way.
Why waste we then our precious time
To mark the difference wide,
Not for the sake of name or sect
One follower denied.

Oh, heavenly love and grace,
Unite the church below,
Let threads of tender sympathy
Thrill all her bosom through.
The sheep from every pasture come
That know their Shepherd's call,
For he that formed both heaven and earth
Made room enough for all.

M. A. B.

Death of Rev. Benjamin Brierly.

"Thou shalt rest and stand in thy lot at the end of the days."

A Pioneer has fallen; our friend has gone. The Rev. Benjamin Brierly has been called to his rest; the first on our coast from among the ministers of any of the Calvinistic denominations. His death is worthy of more than a passing notice in the usual obituary list. We had known him in the earliest days of our State, and knew him to esteem him for strength of mind, for clearness of intellect, for comprehensiveness of view respecting the future wants of our rising State, and for ardent zeal in the execution of every great enterprise in which he felt himself called to effort. We also knew him to admire him for his faithfulness, his uniform self-consistency, and his warm-hearted devotion to the cause of the ministry of Jesus Christ, to which he had consecrated himself in early life. In the years of '49 and '50 we labored together to lay, in the city of San José, the foundations of religious society and of permanent institutions pertaining to the general welfare of the country; but the removal of the Capitol from the advantageous locality, confused all arrangements, disappointed all hopes, and threw us out into other and separate spheres of activity. From that time, as we were of different Christian denominations, occasions were rare in which we were brought together. But we ever knew of him as toiling on in the vineyard of his blessed Master with great ability, efficiency and success.

Seven years of continuous labor in the First Baptist Church of San Francisco, until one of the most costly and convenient places of worship in the city was completed and filled with an intelligent, appreciative audience, attest the fact of his Christian worth and ministerial abilities. Again two years of successful labor in Nevada City, contribute to the same testimony. But here on the 21st of July he was called, after some three weeks of severe sickness, to rest from his toil, for his work was done. The particulars of his earlier life we omit as they are given in full in the funeral sermon preached by his Baptist contemporary, Rev. O. C. Wheeler, and published in many of the secular papers, but we could not but present this short memento of regard for him who, coming among the first to our coast in the ministry of Jesus, and laboring long in one of the first positions of Christian influence in our State, was called, after fourteen years, the first from among the Calvinistic ministers of this land, home to his rest above. The testimony of his dying hour was a rational and precious testimony to the power of the religion of Jesus to sustain one in the most trying period of human existence. Said a friend to him, "My brother, can you from your heart appropriate to yourself the words of the Apostle": "I have fought a good fight," and in reply the dying one, in a low voice slowly repeated the whole, with his countenance lighting up at the close, as he said, "henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge shall give me at that day," then turning his face to the inquirer's, he said, "I can."

The lesson of his death to others is, that soon they too must go, and be ye also ready.

S. V.

PHILADELPHIA FOURTH PRESBYTERY met at Vineland, Cumberland county, N. J., on Tuesday, 7th of July, to receive Rev. Samuel Loomis from Catskill Presbytery, and to instal him pastor of Vineland First church. There were present Rev. Charles F. Diver, of Cedarville, and the Rev. Messrs. Barnes, Adair and Shepherd, of this city. The occasion was an interesting one. Vineland is a recent settlement of enterprising families from New England, the Middle States, and portions of the Great West. A church numbering more than thirty persons, with four elders and two deacons has been formed, and bids fair to grow with unusual vigor. After the necessary preliminary arrangements, the Rev. Mr. Loomis was duly installed into the pastorate of the church, the Moderator presiding and proposing the Constitutional questions, the Rev. T. J. Shepherd preaching the sermon, the Rev. Albert Barnes delivering the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. Robert Adair the charge to the people.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Pacific Ministers and Churches.

THE First Presbyterian Church of Oakland have telegraphed to Rev. S. T. Seely, D. D., inviting him to become their pastor. It has been thought by some, and indeed printed in some papers, that this pastor was formerly chaplain of the American Church in Paris. It was Rev. R. H. Seeley, now of the North Church, Haverhill, Mass., who was at Paris. Dr. Seelye, late of Albany, N. Y., has been since supplying the church in Wolcottville, Conn., where he was pastor from 1846 to 1855. He has two brothers in the ministry, Rev. J. H. Seelye, Prof. at Amherst College, and Rev. L. C. Seelye, ordained a few months ago in Springfield, Mass. The brothers were reared in the good Connecticut town of Bethel, from which went forth also the most original of American philosophers, Dr. Laurens P. Hickok, of Union College. The lineage and associations and reputation of Dr. Seelye are good, and we should be glad to welcome him among us.

—We are expecting daily to receive a communication from the Rev. Dr. Anderson, whose recent departure to the East our readers will remember. The Dr. arrived at home at the time of the battle of Gettysburg, and immediately hurried to the battlefield, to aid the Christian Commission to minister to the wants of the wounded and dying sufferers. The Doctor has promised to correspond regularly with the PACIFIC, and though the active part which he will assume, during his stay, may render his communications less frequent than we had hoped or could be wished. it will give us a compensation in the intense and vital interest which they will possess.

We have to regret, that the convalescence of Mrs. Anderson has been retarded. The delicate and difficult operation which she had to undergo, though skilfully performed, had not resulted as the physicians had anticipated, and it is feared that the loss of sight may possibly ensue. We trust and pray that she may, in God's mercy, escape such a misfortune, and that both the beloved pastor and his wife may be spared to us in health and strength, to bless us with their presence and usefulness for many years to come.

—The *Evangel* learns that "all the members of the N. S. Presbyterian Church of this city, excepting five, are, or have been Congregationalists, and that the newly elected pastor is also one." That is illustrative of the denomination throughout the United States, and constitutes the peculiarity of its history and position. We presume our Howard street friends would not object to receiving a few more members as efficient and worthy, from the same quarter. May they find that, in the fullest and holiest sense, the Yankee is, as our last week's leader said, "an Institution Builder."

—Rev. J. B. Saxton, (Baptist,) has had the pleasure of worshipping "in the first church edifice erected in Esmeralda district, and the only one within one hundred miles of Aurora."

—Rev. G. W. Finney is girding himself anew for work in the Temperance cause. His lecture in Oakland, last Sabbath evening was fully attended, and it presented, in a forcible and impressive manner, a subject which must be more and more discussed, if we would save the young men of this State. We hope our brothers of all denominations will interest themselves in giving Mr. Finney a hearing. Taking the lead in Temperance is the proper work of the churches.

The Eastern Churches.

Congregational.

QUITE a number of ministers have been drafted in Massachusetts. We notice the names of Rev. Mesrs. Murray of Cambridgeport, Hooker, of Medford, Hooker, of Newburyport, Palmer of Salem, Bixby of Boston, Profs. Vose, Crowell and Mather, and C. H. Hitchcock, of Amherst College.

—Prof. Park, of Andover, expects to be absent a year in Europe.

—Our Home Missionary Society continues to receive liberally; $9,000 and over, against about $8,600, acknowledged for the same month last year.

—The new church at Saco, Me., was dedicated on the 8th of July.

—Mr. L. S. Coan was ordained over the churches of Auburn and Aurora, Me, Mr. Levi Loring at W. Charleston, Vt.... Dr. Carruthers of Portland, Me., has resigned charge of the Holmes Chapel Church.... The health of Rev. Edward Strong, late of New Haven, Ct., is so far improved that he will soon be able to resume the pastoral office.... Amherst College conferred the degree of D. D. on Rev. Jeremiah Taylor of Middletown, Ct., and Marietta the same on Rev. Samuel Wolcott, of Cleveland, O. .... Rev. John H. Dodge died at Wendell, Mass., June 18th, aged 35.

—Rev. Dr. Cleaveland, of New Haven, Ct., who has been very conservative on the subject of Slavery, is said to have acknowledged in a recent address at East Windsor, that his conservatism had been at fault.

—Religious interest in some special degree at Peterboro, N. H., nine having joined the church there on the first Sabbath of July.

—The Consociations of Vermont have been changing to Conferences till now there is but one Consociation left—a good change.

—On July 4th, the people of old Rehoboth, now seven towns, sit up a marble shaft over the grave of Rev. Samuel Newman, the first minister of the place, and the author of the first full concordance of the Scriptures.

—It was stated at the meeting of the Conn. Gen. Association, that there should be five baptisms annually for every hundred church members, infant baptisms. A writer in the *Congregationalist* thinks this is too much, and instances a church of 200 members, where the number of *births* was only 25 in four years, instead of more than 40, as required by the average spoken of. Our California churches, last year, reported 6 infants baptised for each 100 members.

—Rev. C. C. Carpenter, a misionary on Canbore Island, Labrador, writing June 10th, speaks of the ice as breaking up that week [!] after 8 months of winter. God's Spirit had been among the people and some are converted. He had heard nothing of the war since September.

—The church in South Wellfleet, Mass., which has a resident membership of about 90, recently received 27 members, 23 by profession.

—Rev. W. E. Merriman, of Green Bay, Wis., is called to the Presidency of the new Brockway College at Ripon, in that State.

Presbyterian.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.—The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly has made such provisions as may ultimately lead to the establishment of a publishing-house of that denomination in Pittsburgh. The editor of the Cumberland *Presbyterian* says: "A Committee of Publication was appointed at Pittsburgh, Pa. For a time, at least, our hymn-books, confessions, etc., will be published at that city. This we regard as a wise and economical arrangement. As we have before said, books can be published at a lower figure at Pittsburgh than at any other point west of the Alleghany Mountains."

—Rev. S. P. Dillon, late of the Northwestern Theological Seminary, was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Hanover, Illinois, by a Committee of the Presbytery of Rock River, on the 5th July. Rev. J. S. Dickey presided on the occasion, proposed the constitutional questions and charged the pastor, and Rev. E. C. Sickels preached the sermon and charged the people. In the afternoon the sacrament of the Lord' Supper was administered, and three persons were received into the communion of the Church upon a profession of their faith. The occasion was one of grateful and solemn interest to this young church, receiving for the first time an installed pastor.

How pleasant to read of a minister having for the long period of forty years labored in his Master's vineyard:

RETIREMENT OF REV. DR. BEMAN.—After a ministry of 40 years and a career of great usefulness and honor in the Master's service, this venerable man has retired from the pastoral office and from his position as pastor of the First Church of Troy, N. Y. The secular paper of Troy, June 19, says:

A most interesting and impressive ceremony took place at the First Presbyterian Church, last evening. It was the retirement of Rev. Dr. Beman from the pastorate of the church, and the instalment of Rev. Mr. Vincent to fill the vacancy. During the afternoon the Presbytery were engaged examining the candidate, Rev. Mr. Vincent, and in the evening the installation and ordination exercises took place in presence of a large audience.

The First church, of Troy, agreed to the retirement of Rev. Dr. Beman, from the pastoral office only on condition, says a correspondent of the *Evangelist*, that he would sustain the relation of Pastor Emeritus to the church, receive an annuity as long as he lived, which was fixed at $1,000, and occupy free of charge, a seat in the church.

WE, with our brethren of the *Methodist*, are rejoiced to record the following; though by no means new to us, it is none the less delightful:

The religious assemblies of the present year have done much for putting an end to many ecclesiastical feuds of old standing, which have been a cause of grief to the entire Christian Church of the United States. In a former number we have reported the steps taken by the Old and New School Presbyterian General Assemblies, which this year, for the first time, interchanged commissioners, and expressed a wish for an ultimate reunion. We have also referred to the willingness of the New School Presbyterian and the Dutch Reformed, to reopen correspondence with each other. To-day we refer to an act of reconciliation between the Dutch and German Reformed Churches between the Synods of which correspondence had been for many years broken off. The energy and time which has been wasted in these controversies, will now be used in the common cause of all Christian denominations.

We learn from the *Telescope*, the organ of the United Brethren in Christ, the interesting fact that the congregations in Central Virginia and East Tennessee, are still in a flourishing condition, although their members are still understood to be Union men, and firm in the anti-slavery principles of their denomination.

PRESBYTERY OF PHILADELPHIA.—The action of the late General Assembly, in regard to the work of Foreign Missions, has been responded to by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, by the passage of the following resolution, to which the attention of the churches in this Presbytery is respectfully requested.

"*Resolved*, That in view of the necessities of the Board of Foreign Missions, and of the number of young men offering themselves as foreign missionaries, and of the recent action of the General Assembly, the pastors and sessions are directed to urge upon their churches a large increase in their contributions to the cause of Foreign Missions."

INSTALLATIONS.—The Rev. Wm. McElwee was installed pastor of the Fifteenth Presbyterian Church, in the city of Philadelphia on Sabbath evening, June 21st.

UNITY CHURCH, PIKE COUNTY, ILL.—It was organized, if I am correctly informed, September 9, 1854, by Rev. R. K. McCoy and Rev. John Ballard, with nine members. None have been removed since in any way, and none received. Of course the present number is nine. Very little ministerial labor has been expended in this field. This church has literally been from the beginning "sheep without a shepherd." Its members were all originally from Georgetown, Brown co., Ohio, and consist of Mr. Wm. Griffin, his wife, four daughters, two sons-in-law, and one daughter-in-law. Mr. Griffin has furnished for the defense of the national cause, four sons—all he has—three sons-in-law, and two grand-sons. Besides these he has a large number of other relations in the army. One of the sons commands a company. Another—a sergeant—had five bullet holes made in his clothes at Shiloh, and his knapsack shot completely off at the Hatchie. A son-in-law has been killed.—*Presbyterian Reporter.*

PRESBYTERIES.—The Presbytery of Onondaiga, at its recent meeting in Cazenovia, N. Y., *Resolved*, That this Presbytery earnestly enjoin upon the pastors and sessions connected with this body to see that the children of the Church be made acquainted with the shorter Catechisms, as found in our Standards.... In the Presbytery of Steuben, (late Bath), a committee of four was appointed, to each man of which was assigned a particular cause, who were to communicate with each church, and secure if possible, the presentation in them all, of the claims of the American Board, the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions, the Education Committee, and the Presbyterian Publication Committee; and to report the statistics of benevolence with reference to these causes to the Presbytery at its next annual meeting.... The Presbytery of Ontario has appointed four leading causes of our General Assembly among the churches in their Boards. Ira O. DeLong, a licentiate of the Fourth Presbytery, N. Y., was ordained *sine titulo*; he is Stated supply of the church at Nunda.

News From the Sandwich Islands.

By the arrival of the bark *Yankee*, we are in receipt of intelligence three weeks later than that received by the *Comet*, on which latter vessel, it will be remembered, the Rev. R. Anderson, of the Am. Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, returned. The *Commercial Advertiser* thus alludes to the purpose and result of the Doctor's mission:

The purpose of the American Board in sending Dr. Anderson out here has not been to terminate its mission, nor to reduce its expenses, but to make it more active and efficient—to place it on a *different basis*, so that the native element may in the lapse of time be brought forward *to perform its own work*—and native Hawaiians may be prepared to occupy the places and fulfil the duties now performed by foreign teachers. So far from the Board in Boston having any idea of relinquishing the field which it has occupied for forty-three years, it is as ready to expend a second million of dollars, if necessary, in carrying out its plans, as it has been in expending the first million.

The plan of the Board to call into active service the labor and talents of native Hawaiians, is one that will meet the hearty endorsement of all foreigners. If this people is ever to occupy the position of a self-sustaining, independent people, now is the time to begin. Let its public offices be filled with natives, its judgships with natives, and its pulpits with natives. The old heathen proverb applies with special force here: "The gods help those who help themselves." Hawaiians as public officers, school teachers and pastors, may not in all cases, and at first, do quite as well as foreigners might in the same places, but as a nation it will be more respected, more united, and, we may hope, will make more rapid advances in all the true elements of social, religious and political progress.

The *Advertiser* gives a long and interesting account of the celebration of the Fourth at Honolulu, by which it would appear that it was a very enthusiastic affair.

It was observed as a holiday, says the *Advertiser*, not simply by Americans, but citizens of every country and nation joined in with a cordiality which seems to say that it is not alone the anniversary of American Liberty but of universal freedom. The Rev. Eli Corwin delivered the oration which occupied thirty minutes in delivery. It is described as having been intensely interesting, and received with frequent and enthusiastic applause.

The increasing scarcity of labor at the Islands, attracts considerable attention and alarm. It is asserted that it is next to impossible to carry on the plantations even on the smallest scale necessary for success, and that unless some remedy can be devised, the plantations will have to be abandoned.

There are but two sources which give promise of supplying the demand. The Islands of the South Pacific and China. It is useless, says the *Advertiser*, to look to Europe for laborers for plantations. They may do for farmers, mechanics, and city laborers, but for plantation service, no reliance should be placed on them. The plan of introducing coolies is then considered, of which the *Advertiser* says:

It has its objections, many and serious ones, but whether the necessities of the country do not outweigh them, is a question which is open for debate. Some of our oldest and best informed planters, who participated in the importation of the coolies brought here eight and ten years ago, and who have watched the evils and benefits of the system, think that it is the only available one, and that which alone will give us relief.

The above gives us an insight into a truly serious state of affairs. One to which we may give more attention in a future number.

GLEANINGS HERE AND THERE.

Late Discoveries at Rome.

At the last meeting of the Archæologic Academy Signor Grifi, an *employe* in the Ministry of Public Works, read an interesting paper on the statue of Augustus found at Prima Porta, in the ruins of Livia's Villa, called "ad gallinus albas" (from the circumstance of a bird having fallen into the empress's lap, with an olive branch in its beak). He assumed the age of the subject represented, forty-six (to us the head seemed younger), and that the naked feet were one indication of apotheosis, as seen in other likenesses of Augustus deified. Dwelling on the elaborate reliefs of the cuirass, he conjectured that the Aurora in her chariot was allusive to the fact of Augustus's birth at dawn of day; the other figures to his victories, Actium, Sicily, Spain, Dalmatia. This statue's height (strangely reported by a Roman journal at 11 feet) is only 10 palms; and it is announced that the Government decides to purchase it for 8,000, or, according to other reports, only 6,000 scudi. The last discovery among the same ruins is a spacious chamber underground, with walls and roof perfect, adorned by painting, tints still vivid of arabesque character in design, flowers, fruit, birds, etc., pleasingly treated.—*Letter from Rome.*

The Opinion of Scholars.

It is a curious fact that, out of the eight essays, sent in at Oxford, for the Chancellor's prize for the best Latin essay on the present American struggle,—the subject proposed by Lord Derby—all of them being of more than average excellence—seven are on the Northern side.

The Claydon Tractarian Histrionics.

Drawings of the high altar, altar to the Virgin, banners, and other ornaments in Claydon church, and details of a service conducted by two of the monks now staying in the parish, from the "Benedictine Breviary," have been forwarded to the Bishop of Norwich; and that Right Rev. Prelate has submitted the matter to counsel skilled in ecclesiastical law, with a view to ascertain what measures it may be desirable for him to take in order to vindicate the Protestantism of the church of England.

Statuary.

At the recent exhibition of the National Academy of Design, in New York, there was a fine piece of statuary, which is thus described by the N. Y. *Times:*

"Ward's statuette of the 'Contraband' is, however, an encouraging effort, especially as it has elicited very hearty appreciation. It is a full-length figure of a Negro, modeled from selected specimens of the race, and shows that the African shares with the European the exalted proportions of the human figure. The work has been inspired by a mind ambitious of the higher reaches of the sculptor's art. We know of no American statue which more nearly approaches the classic, either in conception or execution."

French Literary Enterprise.

The celebrated political economist, Michael Chevalier, is, by command of the Emperor, engaged on a large work on Mexico, the principal object of which is to make the French people acquainted with the resources of that country. The first part of the work has already appeared.

Growth of Timber.

It is a singular fact that what were vast treeless prairies in Illinois, twelve years ago, are now covered with a dense growth of thrifty young forest trees, comprising various species of oak, hickory, cottonwood, ash, etc.; so rapid has been this change in many localities, that where some of the early settlers located, twenty to twenty-five years ago, without a tree around them, they can now cut and hew good building timber a foot square. Prairie land, when kept from the annual fall burning formerly practiced by the Indians, rapidly produces a growth of trees. Some of the old citizens, who greedily located the timber land when they came to this country, and were careless about acquiring prairie, now find the latter of more value than the former; their timber has grown faster than they used it.

Mexican Invasion and its Effects upon Canada.

The *Montreal Witness*, an ably conducted and unprejudiced journal, thus concludes an article entitled "Mexican Invasion and its Effects upon Canada:"

"The possible separation of North and South presents but two alternatives, both highly prejudiciable to the future welfare and security of Canada, while the restoration of all the States into one Union as heretofore, offers alone a sufficient guarantee to the peace and prosperity of our fair Province. Therefore, it behooves us, Canadians, not to pander to idle prejudices or national rancors in desiring the success of the slaveholding Confederacy at the imminent risk that the flames we would fan in our neighbor's premises may set our own on fire. But if neither a sense of justice, nor the British hatred of slavery, nor the kind feelings of good neighborhood will prevail over our national prejudices, let at least an enlightened self-interest cordially wish success to the Federal cause, and hail with pleasure the prospect of a re-establishment of the American Union."

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The siege of Charleston might be accepted as an illustration of the history of the war. On the strongholds of the Confederacy, all the skill of the rebels have been devoted to render it impregnable. In attacking it we have been repeatedly repulsed, and these repulses have been heralded far and wide as failures, as evidences of the incapacity of the Federals, as suggestive of the ultimate triumph of the Confederate arms. But these repulses, what were they? merely the opposition which spurs brave men to high resolve and desperate endeavor; the proof that the deed to be achieved was worthy of the genius and resolution that braved its fall. Our latest advices thus describe the condition of Sumter: "Sumter is gradually crumbling and tumbling to ruins. The rebel flag was shot away twice on the 18th, but was replaced. A violent storm raged yesterday, and continues to-day. The parapet of the fort is completely demolished, the abutments at the southeast angle mostly torn away, and breaches have been made, through which our projectiles fly, and, crushing the opposite wall, are plainly seen. Deserters state the effect of our fire on Sumter as terrible, and that four men were killed and six wounded in Wagner on Monday. The rebel batteries on James Island continue a heavy fire, but without much damage. From one end of our line to the other, our guns are pouring in their fire against the southern wall of Fort Sumter, and still it holds together, but it will be gradually torn to pieces.

On Thursday, the 25th, Sumter's guns were completely silenced; several breaches were made in the walls, and no doubt existed but that the rebels would soon abandon it. The Monitors were close under the guns of Fort Wagner, and by the aid of sharp-shooters the guns of that battery also had been nearly silenced.

We all remember that those who rejoiced in the last repulse of the Monitors, asserted that Sumter was *impregnable*. It is but fair under the present condition of affairs, that they should be reminded of that rash assertion. There have been many "impregnable" situations during this war, but they have crumbled away one after another, even as Sumter is now, as Richmond will shortly, and as the entire Confederacy will ere long.

It cannot be expected that the fall of Charleston will be secured without great loss on our part. The death of the brave Capt. Rogers of the *Catskill*, who took his vessel to within one hundred yards of the beach in front of Battery Wagner, and opened fire on that fort; the reckless courage of the besiegers and the desperate defense of the besieged, will add many a noble name to the long list of patriots already fallen, but it is the price of liberty, the blood that will cement a new and purer unity.

The London *Spectator* says the friends of the rebels have lately paid four million pounds for their friendship, as the Rebel Loan has tumbled to such a degree as to be almost out of sight. This is a highly interesting piece of intelligence, calculated doubtless to cool the ardor of the rebel admirers in Europe, and check the superabundant flow of arms and ammunition southwards. Europe has yet in store a bitter punishment for the treacherous course pursued by one and all of the powers, and the faint dawnings of that fact, of which we have received recent evidences, will be materially strengthened by the loss of the hard cash.

The conscription is now proceeding peaceably in New York. Some of the powers affected to see in it a measure to intermeddlers; "suspicion haunts the guilty mind;" but diplomatic assurances have quieted the alarm. Considering all that we hear from abroad we had almost considered ourselves too far gone to occasion uneasiness to any foreign power; it seems not, however; but perhaps the four million sterling has had something to do with it. Reading the following from the Richmond *Whig* we are tempted to beleive that the end is not far distant:

The loss at Vicksburg and the failure at Gettysburg, are the two events of the year, which seem to render highly probable a long and almost indefinite continuance of the war. Apart from the victories we may achieve on the field, there are but two means of counteracting the baneful effects of these events and bringing hostilities to an early close. These are either foreign intervention or a determined opposition by the conservative masses of the North to the Abolition faction which has control of the Government at Washington. A long protracted war will prove a great evil, wholly unmixed with good, for the longer the war continues the more thoroughly exasperated the Southern heart would become with the whole Yankee race and Yankee institutions. We want the aid of France. We are able to pay for it; let us do it. We shall then have peace or power to work sweet revenge on our foul foe."

Memory.

Sir William Hamilton tells some marvellous stories in his lectures on Memory. Ben Johnson could not only repeat all he had written, but whole books he had read! Niebuhr in his youth was employed in one of the public offices of Denmark, where part of a book of accounts having been lost, he restored it from his recollection. Seneca complains of old age, because he cannot as he once did, repeat two thousand names in the order they were read to him; and avers that on one occasion, when at his studies, two hundred unconnected verses having been pronounced by different pupils of his preceptor, he repeated them in a reversed order, proceeding from the last to the first uttered. A quick and retentive memory, both of words and things, is an invaluable treasure, and may be had by any one who will take the pains. Theodore Parker, when in the divinity school, had a notion that his memory was defective and needed looking after, and he had an immense chronological chart hung up in his room, and tasked himself to commit the contents, all the names and dates from Adam and the year one, down to Nimrod, Ptolemy, Soter, Heliogabalus, and the rest. Our verbal memory soonest fails us, unless we attend to it and keep it in fresh order. A child will commit and recite verbatim easier than an adult, and girls than boys. To keep the verbal memory fresh, it is capital exercise to study and recite new languages, or commit and treasure up choice passages, making them a part of our mental wealth.

MARRIED.

In this city, August 18th, by the Rev. Dr Wadsworth, Wm. C. B. de Fremery to Ellen O. Campbell, daughter of the Hon. Alexander Campbell.

In this city, August 18th, by the Rev. J. D. Blain, John W. Gage to Annie E. Clinkenbeard.

In this city, Aug. 18th, by Rev. Marion F. McAllister, Charles C. Harvey, of Virginia, City, N. T., to Lucy S. Gedge, fifth daughter of the late Rear Admiral John Gedge, R. N.

In Sacramento, August 16th, John Marcovich to Rosa Kane.

In Scott Valley, Siskiyou county, August 11, F. M. Berry, to Mrs. Ann E Heath.

In Virginia City, George H. Pitts to Sarah A. Ballard.

At Indian Creek, August 10th, James Morris to Cathrina Lang.

In Virginia City, August 11th, Thomas R. Diehl to Sarah Reynolds.

In Visalia, August 9th, George W. Duncan to Lorazinda A. Fosset.

In Virginia City. August 16th, Joel S. Gardner to Louisa Young.

At Chalk Bluff, Nevada county, August 16th, Elijah Goodrich to Mrs. Susan Monroe.

In Marysville, August 18th, George A. E. Foulk to Nina H. McDaniel.

In Marysville, August 18th, L. P. Kilborn to Drucilla H. Bradley.

At Humbug Valley, Plumas county, Aug. 13th, J. P. Burge to Mary Ott.

At Logtown, El Dorado county, Aug. 20th, S. Burlingham to Sylvia Bennett.

DIED.

In this city, August 20th, Benjamin T. Chace, of the firm of Chace & Macdonald, a native of Providence, R. I., aged 43 years.

In this city, August 20th, Henrietta Nahl, a native of Stuttgart, Germany, aged 62 years.

In this city, August 20th, Terese, infant daughter of M. J. and B. M. Conway, aged 10 months.

In this city, August 19th, George W., youngest son of J. F. and E. E. Harris, aged 2 years, 4 months and 25 days.

In this city, August 21st, Clara A., wife of Robert B. Swain, and daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Fillmore, of Providence, R. I., aged 38 years.

In this city, August 24th, Judith H., wife of Herbert Bowers, a native of Vesia, Maine, aged 25 years, 11 months and 24 days.

In this city, August 24th, Jane, youngest daughter of James and Mary Glindon, a native of San Francisco, aged 11 months and 24 days.

At San Rafeal, August 25th, Francis, son of Wm. L. and Susannah E. Barnard, aged 4 years, 10 months and 2 days.

In Virginia City, August 22d, Colonel Thomas Penney, aged 51 years.

In Vallejo, August 17th, Ann Cox, aged 31 years.

At Marysville, August 21st, S. H. Pritchard, of San Francisco.

In Brooklyn, August 8th, Richard Dowling, aged 65 years.

In Los Angeles, July 22d, Mrs. Gertrude Hoyt, widow of the late Rev. Albert Hoyt, of Walden, Orange county, N. Y., aged 60 years.

In Sacramento, August 16th, Wm. H. Weeks, a native of Kennebeck, Maine, aged 46 years.

In Sacramento, August 9th, Porter Stevens, a native of Ohio, aged 34 years.

Near Tuolumne City, Stanislaus county, Henry Osborn, aged about 38 years.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children—from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It wil almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the word in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in Children, whether it arises from Teething or any other cause.

☞ Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Principal Office, 48 Dey Street, New York.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco,
a20-6mos Agents for California.

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

MRS. G. M. BLAKE................Principal.
MRS. I. G. HUGGINS....Associate Principal.

THIS SCHOOL WAS FIRST COMMENCED on the 8th day of November, A.D. 1858. Since that time it has been constantly increasing in numbers and excellence. A large and commodious building is now being erected for its accommodation. The corner stone of this building was laid by Live Oak Lodge, No. 91, of F. & A. M. in Masonic form. The work is rapidly progressing, and will soon be completed.

The next session of this School will commence on MONDAY, July 27th. A class will then enter its Senior year, and at the next annual examination will have completed the regular course of study, and will be awarded Diplomas of Graduation. Should there be any who would like to enter this class, it is important that they should be present at the commencement of the next term.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, at the Seminary, corner of Fifth and Jackson sts., Oakland. Catalogues can be obtained at the Seminary; also at Bancroft's and Roman's Bookstores, Montgomery st., San Francisco. jy16

PRO ARIS ET FOCIS.

FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
A Home Institution.

PROPERTY OWNERS WILL READILY perceive that the pecuniary interest of ten per cent. which the Charitable Fund of the Fire Department has in the net profits of this Institution, for the benefit of disabled and needy Firemen, and their widows and orphans, cannot be otherwise than an additional incentive for increasing, if possible, their efforts to save and protect property insured by it from Loss or Damage by both Fire and Water.

OFFICE,
N. W. Cor. Washington & Sansome Sts.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
With privilege to increase the same to
$500,000.

This Company Insures Houses, Stores, and other Buildings, Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, and other kinds of Personal Property, against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as any other responsible company, and will honorably adjust and pay all its losses in Coin.

All business connected with this office will be transacted with liberality and promptness, and all necessary information to applicants for Insurance will be cheerfully communicated on application to the officers of this Company. We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage and influence.

Committee on Finance and Loan:
SAMUEL BRANNAN, HENRY DUTTON,
A. HIMMELMANN, JOHN BARTON,
MICHAEL LYNCH.
WM. HOLDREDGE, President.
S. H. PARKER, Vice President.
CHARLES R. BOND, Secretary.
☞ Money to Loan on Improved City Property. jy2

THE
VOICE OF PRAISE:
A New Volume of Music
FOR CHOIRS & SINGING SCHOOLS,
With Original and Attractive Features,
Rendering it the most desirable Work of the kind before the American Public, for the use of the
Choir, Singing School, Musical Convention and Social Circle.
BY EDWARD HAMILTON.

THE EXPERIENCES OF THE PAST have been closely studied in the production of this Book.

LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF CHOIRS in various localities have been consulted and their suggestions followed, in order to secure a book which, for the Services of the Sanctuary, and for general practice and use, should be fully satisfactory.

TEACHERS OF SINGING SCHOOLS and private Classes have been personally visited, and the information derived from the practice of their profession made subservient to the purposes of this work.

THE RESULT IS NOW BEFORE YOU in this volume, and "The Voice of Praise" is presented to the Musical Public, and to all interested in the true advancement of Devotional Musical Art, as a book containing many new and attractive features hitherto much wanted, but never before, to our knowledge, put in an available form.

We do not deny that there have been good books.

WHAT WE CLAIM FOR THIS is, that it contains peculiar and distinctive characteristics—never before comprised in one volume—many of which have never before existed, except in the desires of the practical teacher and chorister.

THIS VOLUME IS UNUSUALLY LARGE and contains a larger variety of matter than is commonly found, or expected, in a book of the kind.

THE PRINCIPLES OF NOTATION are elucidated in a clear and comprehensive manner, free of all ambiguity and difficult phrases, with numerous exercises for practice.

THE PARTS OF THE MOUTH AND THROAT brought into action during vocal exercises are represented by accurate drawings, accompanied with systematic treatise on the proper training of the voice in order to secure its clearest and best tones, and to render those tones lasting—a matter of vital importance to singers.

PART-SONGS FOR TWO, THREE, FOUR, and Five Voices, are introduced, many of them new, and arranged expressly for this book, all of which may be used advantageously as recreations.

THE MUSIC, both Sacred and Secular, will be found sufficiently easy of performance. There are some pieces requiring study and perseverance. Music ought not to descend to the low level of inferior capacity to save trouble for the indolent or unfaithful teacher; nor so far transcend ordinary talent as to render its complete mastery impracticable with the common opportunities. It is intended, in this work, to hold the just medium between that which calls for little effort on the part of the learner, and that which can only be taught or learned under unusually favorable circumstances. This course is likely to lead to a style of composition and arrangement which will exclude trivial melody and feeble harmony from the service of the church.—Upon the whole, it has been the intention of the editor to replenish his book with Music distinguished for simplicity, strength and dignity; avoiding for the most part, on the one hand the dry style of the even timed choral, and on the other the chromatic sentimentality which serves, in so much modern psalmody, to transfer from the operatic stage to the church that which is sadly out of place in its new position, or to make a parade of the superficial learning of ambitious writers of psalmody, whose desire to shine is largely in excess of their good sense.

CARE HAS BEEN TAKEN to make the Tenor an interesting part to sing, and there are a number of tunes having the leading melody in that voice. There are many instances of Trio passages for the upper three or lower three parts. These are real Trios, having motion in each part, and not mere Duets with accompanying Bass. There are duets which are not entirely a monotonous series of thirds or sixths.

A TEACHER'S INDEX has been prepared for the purpose of pointing out such tunes as will serve for practical exercises in the earlier stages of study. The upper tunes on each page, especially in the Long, Short and Common Metres, will be found the more easy. The lower tunes will suit the more advanced stage of instruction.

THE ANTHEMS, SENTENCES, and the like, are numerous, short, and generally not difficult. A few will require and reward persevering study.

THE MUSIC, GENERALLY, will be found to be new, not merely in name and form, but in idea and style. It is not made up of street melodies or reminiscences of Ethiopian minstrelsy, but is written expressly as sacred music, in a style suited to religious worship after an appropriate type. It is not difficult to learn, to perform, or to comprehend; nor, on the other hand, is it trivial or commonplace. Its aim and purpose is to improve the taste of both hearer and performer, and to dignify the service of sacred song. Those who study and master it will have made progress in musical skill and taste, and those who listen to it will, it is hoped, derive benefit and edification.

THIS BOOK is not one of a series of Triennial production made to supply a market artificially created, but is the embodiment of the best fruits of the labor of its author in selection, arrangement and composition, during a period of thirty years devoted to sacred music.

☞ Special attention is directed to the fact, that this Book is printed from large, clear type, the object being not to see how much could be crowded into it, but how well it could be done. We have, therefore, a handsome, open page, with but one part on a staff, except in a few standard well-known tunes selected for congregational use.

PRICE, $13 50, PER DOZEN.
A. KOHLER, Publisher,
a13-6mos SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Miners' Foundry and Machine Works,
First Street, between Howard and Folsom,
SAN FRANCISCO.
HOWLAND, ANGELL & KING,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Machinery and Castings of all Kinds,
Quartz Mills, Flouring Mills, Saw Mills, Sugar Mills
AND
Sugar Refinery Machinery, Tanks, Pans, etc.,
Quartz Grinders, and Paint Mills, Shingle Machines,
Steam Engines and Boilers,
STEAMBOAT WORK AND HEAVY FORGING,
Amalgamators,
All the different kinds in use, and some just introduced.
STEAM AMALGAMATING PANS,
Suited to all the various processes for extracting
SILVER.
Mining Pumps, Retorts, and everything connected with Mining.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, Water Wheel Castings, Reaction, Turbine, Central Discharge, and other kinds of Water Wheels.
Machinery for Reducing and Amalgamating Ores,
Made in sections, so they can be packed.
Every Description of Castings, Iron or Brass.
HOWLAND'S ROTARY QUARTZ MILLS,
Small sized Stamp Mills and Amalgamators, complete for Prospecting.

☞ Our Patterns are all new, made within the last three years. We claim to belong to the PROGRESSIVE age, and ignore "Old Fogyism" in Machinery, and aim to IMPROVE every new machine or Pattern we get up.
feb26 HOWLAND, ANGELL & KING.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

INSURANCE,
SAFE AND RELIABLE,
Can be had under pledge of
$150,000
CALIFORNIA CAPITAL!
Actually paid in and held subject to Losses,
BY THE
San Francisco Insurance Co.

The Stockholders have paid up in cash the entire Capital of the Company, which, with the first year's accumulated premiums, is deposited and employed in this city, safely and with reference always to its immediate availability for prompt payment of losses; and having chosen for their business what they believe to be prudent and paying classes of risks—with view to permanent soundness—they hope to have the patronage of all who are interested in building up California institutions.

OFFICE,.....621 CLAY STREET,
Insure against Loss by Fire Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, etc.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
E. W. BURR, EDWARD HULL,
JOHN ARCHBALD, JAMES H. CUTTER,
ROBERT TURNER, HENRY SCHMIEDELL,
L. A. BOOTH, CHARLES KOHLER,
C. D. O'SULLIVAN, E. F. NORTHAM,
H. H. HAIGHT, GEO. J. BROOKS,
WM. BOSWORTH, JOHN VAN BERGEN,
WM. F. HERRICK, BENJ. D. DEAN,
J. DE LA MONTANYA, CHAS. H. SEYMOUR,
JOS. G. EASTLAND, H. J. BURNS.
O. L. SHAFTER,
E. W. BURR, President.
C. D. O'SULLIVAN, Vice-President.
GEO. C. BOARDMAN, Sec'y. e5

A. ROMAN & CO.
417 and 419 Montgomery st.,
BOOKSELLERS,
IMPORTERS AND PUBLISHERS.
A Heretofore Unsupplied Want!
THE
NATIONAL ALMANAC
AND
ANNUAL RECORD FOR 1863.

FURNISHING MORE FULL, ACCURATE, RECENT AND INTERESTING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PRESENT CONDITION OF OUR COUNTRY THAN HAS EVER BEEN ISSUED IN ANY SINGLE VOLUME.

AMONG ITS CONTENTS ARE:

A full series of ASTRONOMICAL TABLES, and a record of ASTRONOMICAL PROGRESS of the past year.

Original and carefully prepared articles on METEOROLOGY; THE UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY; THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION; INSANITY AND INSANE INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES; POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, with ORIGINAL & NOVEL DIAGRAMS; IRON-CLAD VESSELS AND PROJECTILES, &c.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES: Its Organization; a list of its principal Officers, with a full account of its Departments, including the manifold and extensive duties of the Treasury at the present time; full and reliable statistics, &c., of the State, War, Navy, Interior and Post Office Departments; the Judiciary, and Congress, including the members elect of the next U. States Congress; the present debt and financial condition of the Country; Statistics of Commerce, Navigation, Agriculture, Manufactures, Education and Religion, from United States official and other later sources.

THE ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS: their Organization, list of Officers, Rank, Pay, &c., corrected to December 1st, 1862; Vessels of War, built, purchased, and now building—showing also the extent of our Iron-Clad Navy.

A Record, minute and accurate, of the EVENTS OF THE WAR, from its commencement to December 20th, 1863; with a carefully prepared table of Battles to the same date.

A comparison of our present Resources and Financial condition with those of Great Britain and France during the Napoleonic wars, and with our condition in the war of 1812; prepared for this work by a distinguished officer of the United States Treasury Department.

Alphabetical Summary of the United States TAX LAW, so arranged that the tax on any article can at a glance be ascertained.

The NEW TARIFF, arranged in a similar manner.

The UNITED STATES MINT: its coinage, history of each coin, value of foreign coins, with other useful tables.

ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS of the last three sessions of Congress (the most important of our entire history.)

UNITED STATES CENSUS TABLES for 1860, arranged specially for this work, and exhibiting the Population and Real Property of each State, Mortality, Agriculture, Manufactures, Valuation, Area, Principal Towns, &c., of the United States.

LIST OF ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY, Ministers Resident, and Consuls from the United States to Foreign Countries; list of Foreign Ministers and Consuls resident in the United States, corrected at the State Department December 1st.

List of POSTMASTERS in the United States, corrected to December 1st.

List of ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS of the U. S. Internal Revenue Tax.

THE EDUCATIONAL INTEREST of the United States presented in a statistical form; and with great fulness, giving, as nearly as possible, a complete list of Colleges, Professional, Scientific, and Normal Schools, of the United States, and some account of the Public School enterprise.

List of RAILROADS and CANALS in the United States, with full details.

INDIVIDUAL STATES: embracing a list of their Officers, Statistics of their Government, Finances, Banks, Railroads, Agriculture, Education, Charitable and Correctional Institutions, Census Statistics, and contributions to the National Army of each of the loyal States of the Union, to November 1st.

ECCLESIASTICAL RECORD, and Progress of Religious Denominations, at home and abroad, prepared by Prof. A. J. Schem.

A LIST OF BOOKS, with their titles, sizes, and prices, published during the year in the United States, prepared by S. Austin Allibone, LL.D.

OBITUARY NOTICES of the most distinguished persons who have died in the United States during 1861 and 1862, with a full account of the heroes who have fallen in the present war.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS: their Organization, Population, Government, Armies, Navies, &c., with ample statistics.

In the extent, fulness, and accuracy of its statistics, and the variety and completeness of its details, it is believed that the NATIONAL ALMANAC far surpasses any previous statistical work on the United States, and that it must become such a hand-book of reference for everything appertaining to our National condition as every intelligent person will need.

Notwithstanding the large amount expended in getting up this work, and the high price of paper, the publisher will furnish it, handsomely printed on the best fine white paper, at a very low price.

IT IS ISSUED IN ONE VOLUME 12mo, 700 pages, bound in Boards, Price $1 25—or, substantially bound in Muslin, $1 50. By Mail, 25 cents additional.

GEO. W. CHILDS, Publisher, 628 & 630 Chesnut st., Philadelphia.
A. ROMAN & CO.,
Nos. 417 and 419 Montgomery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Agent for California, to whom all orders should be addressed. ap30

1863 1863
NEW YORK IMPROVED
REAPERS AND MOWERS
MADE BY
WARDER & CHILD,
SPRINGFIELD, - - - - - OHIO.
Cuts 6 to 6 1-2 feet Swath.
The above celebrated
Combined Reapers and Mowers,
allowed to be the BEST and most SUBSTANTIAL Machine ever sold on this Coast, as
SIX HUNDRED FARMERS,
who now have them in use will testify—to their great cutting capacity,
Eighteen to Twenty Acres per Day,
with extra large Platforms, always LEVEL, making the Raking off easy; with LIGHT DRAFT, having a
36 inch Driving and 30 inch Grain
WHEEL, Light and Strong REEL, enabling the Farmer to
REAP OR MOW,
without regard to the WIND.
Can be used with
TWO OR MORE HORSES;
Fitted out in the best style, with
Three Knives Extra, &c., &c.
PACKED IN CASES, making light freight.

THE ABOVE MACHINES, with a large ASSORTMENT of
Agricultural Implements,
For Sale at the lowest City prices,
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Corner of Davis and Washington Streets,
ap2 3m.s SAN FRANCISCO.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.
Of New York.
INCORPORATED 1821.
Capital and Surplus...............$400,000.

Relief Fire Insurance Company
Of New York.
Capital and Surplus...............$300,000

INSURES BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, Vessels in Port, and Personal Property generally, against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

Losses equitably adjusted, and paid in CASH here, without delay.
R. H. SWAIN & CO., AGENTS,
sept18-3m 46 Front street.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CASH ASSETS,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS!
Deposited in San Francisco, in compliance with law, for security of Policy Holders,
$50,000.
BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT, Agents.
OFFICE,
N. W. cor. Sacramento and Montgomery sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.
oc30-tf

WILLIAM SHERMAN & CO.
Manufacturers and Importers of
CLOTHING,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks and Valises
We are receiving by every Steamer,
SUPERIOR AND
MEDIUM CLOTHING,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
All of which we warrant to be of the most superior make.
Sole-Leather Trunks and Valises.
Always in store, a large Assortment of
Ladies' French Traveling Trunks
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
☞ Orders for CUSTOM CLOTHING, will receive our most careful and prompt attention.
Nos. 412 and 414 SANSOME STREET
Southeast corner of Commercial.
sept25

FULTON FOUNDRY
And Iron Works.
HINCKLEY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines, Quartz, Flour and Saw Mills; Cast Iron Fronts for Buildings, Mining Pumps, and all kinds of Machinery, Amalgamators, Etc.
Nos. 47 and 49 First street,
Between Market and Mission, San Francisco.
jy24

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WHICH ARE UNEQUALED BY ANY, FOR BEAUTY AND SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY IN WORKING.
FROM PATENT REPORT.

"This machine, as wonderful alike for the delicacy and accuracy as for the simplicity of its operation, is designed to bless all lands with its munificent ministrations. The belief is confidently entertained that it will become almost as universal as the distaff and spinning-wheel of the olden time; but, unlike these memorials of ceaseless toil, it will enter the homes of impoverished and suffering humanity, to lighten the burdens and brighten the lives of those whose elevation and happiness have been the unceasing care, as they are now the crowning glory, of the Christian civilization of the world."

We have a large and varied assortment of these Machines on hand, for which we are General Agents for the Pacific States and west coast of Mexico.
COX, WILLCUTT & CO.,
423 Battery street.

PALMER, HANSCOM & CO.
GOLDEN STATE IRON WORKS
No. 19 First street, San Francisco.
WILL FURNISH CASTINGS AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.
ALSO,
Genuine White Iron Shoes and Dies,
PALMER, HANSCOM & CO.

TO QUARTZ MINERS.
KNOX'S IMPROVED
AMALGAMATING PAN,
WITH
Palmer's Patent Steam Chest.

THE ABOVE COMBINATION SECURES the most complete amalgamation of the precious metals of any process now known.

By it steam is introduced in the most effective and economical manner, while it is peculiarly adapted to the catching of floating gold and silver, known to be otherwise lost.

Made exclusively by
PALMER, HANSCOM & CO.,
Golden State Iron Works,
Nos. 19 and 21 First street, San Francisco.

The public are informed that Letters Patent have been granted the undersigned upon steam chest false bottoms, for the inside of Amalgamating Pans or Tubs, and are cautioned against making, buying, using or selling the same without his consent.
jan29 W. A. PALMER.

EMPIRE BATHS,
625 MARKET STREET, 625
Opposite Montgomery street, San Francisco
Russian Baths, Wash Baths, Steam Baths.
Sulphur Baths, $1; Pack Baths, $1; Electrial Baths, Seventy-five cents; Single Baths, Fifty cents; Baths by the month at REDUCED RATES. sept18

REDINGTON & CO.'S
SUPERIOR YEAST POWDER
WARRANTED TO MAKE
Light, Sweet and Nutricious Bread.
EQUALLY ADAPTED TO
LOAVES,
HOT BISCUIT,
BUCKWHEAT, and
OTHER CAKES.
Gingerbread and Cakes of all kinds,
Warranted fully equal to any in the Market
ASK FOR
Redington & Co.'s Yeast Powder,
And take no other if you would have uniformly
GOOD BREAD.
Manufactured and sold at wholesale by
REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.
☞ For sale by all respectable Grocers everywhere. je5

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

HARDWARE.
L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
English and American Hardware,
CUTLERY,
FARMERS', MECHANICS'
AND
MINERS' TOOLS, ETC. ETC.
306 AND 308 BATTERY STREET,
Between California and Sacramento,
apl SAN FRANCISCO.

HAWLEY & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE,
Building Materials, Carpenters' Tools,
AGRICULTURAL AND MINING IMPLEMENTS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
Corner of California and Battery Streets,
apl SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. OBERGH,
(Successor to F. Clarke)
At Bookstand S. E. cor. Third & Market sts.
Blank Books and Fine Stationery
WRITING PAPER
WRAPPING PAPER,
INK OF ALL KINDS,
PENS AND FINE POCKET
CUTLERY.
A B C Cards, Blocks, Picture Books, Story Books, Daily and Weekly City Papers, Atlantic Papers and Magazines.
School Books, House Bills and a great variety of notions. A good assortment always on hand at the lowest rates. jy31

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS

C. BEACH,
DEALER IN
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Sunday School Music Books,
AND
JUVENILE AND GIFT BOOKS,
34 MONTGOMERY STREET,
(Opposite the Lick House.)

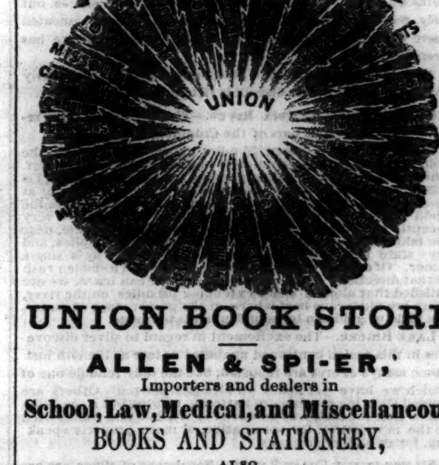
Here may be found a complete assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, adopted to all ages and capacities. The various works of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, including a large stock of HYMN BOOKS. Also the publications of the American Sunday School Union. The Depository of the American Bible Society in the same room.

Family BIBLES, and BIBLES of all sizes and Descriptions, constantly on hand, and at New York cost, with *expense of transportation added.*

The Publications of the American Tract Society furnished at New York cost, with expense of transportation added.

Constantly on hand SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, CUTLERY, etc., etc., etc.

MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, and NEW BOOKS received by every Steamer. oct1 3m



UNION BOOK STORE
ALLEN & SPIER,
Importers and dealers in
School, Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
ALSO,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS,
From the American Sunday School Union, American Tract Society, Methodist Book Concern, and other Publishers.
No. 542 Clay street, just below Montgomery
SAN FRANCISCO.
J. E. ALLEN. R. P. SPIER.
je15 3m

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
For Boys, under 12 years of Age,
Fourth Street, between Jefferson and Grove,
OAKLAND.

AMONG THE VARIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS in California, there is not one especially conducted for small Boys. Miss Doyle's School, at Oakland, is designed exactly to meet this requirement; where the Pupils will be taught, not only all the various branches suitable to their age, but will also be trained in habits of obedience, order and politeness, so necessary to success and happiness in life.

The health of the pupils will receive particular attention and their diet and clothing be cared for as if under the watchful eye of a parent.

The location is eminently healthy, with plenty of ground for exercise. The very best instruction in the solid branches and accomplishments will be guaranteed.

TERMS:—payable in advance, $30 per month, for board, washing, and tuition in the ordinary English branches.

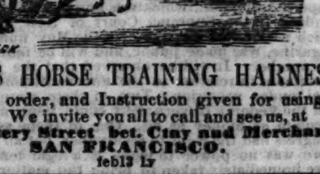
No extras. No entrance fee required.

No deduction for absence or sickness, save for one month.

$4 per month for day pupils over eight.

REFERENCES:—Rev. Henry Durant, Oakland, Rev. E. B. Walsworth, do., Rev. B. Akerly, do.; Mark Brumagim, Esq., San Francisco, Dr. Henry Gibbons, San Francisco; Hon. Sherman Day, New Almaden; Rev. W. C. Pond, Downieville; J. B. Harmon, Esq., Sacramento. jan1-6m

W. H. BAXTER & CO.
Importers and Manufacturers of
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS,
SADDLERY WARE, &c. &c.
Concord Stage and Buggy Harness,
Trotting, Chaise and Farm Harness. Also, Bitting Harness, Saddles, California Ranger, and Mexican, all kinds.


HULLO, WHAT'S YOUR HURRY?
OH, I'M GOING TO BAXTER'S FOR MY NEW HARNESS.
HARNESS & SADDLERY
VAN VLECK

RAREY'S HORSE TRAINING HARNESS
Made to order, and Instruction given for using them. We invite you all to call and see us, at
407 Battery Street bet. Clay and Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb13 ly

SETH BABSON,
ARCHITECT,
No. 187 J Street, between Sixth and Seventh.
SACRAMENTO
ap17

A. C. SWEETSER.
ARCHITECT,
Real Estate, Insurance, and General
AGENT,
No. 47 Fourth Street, between J and K.
Odd Fellows' Block, SACRAMENTO.
Residence, N. E. corner 10th and G streets.
oc23

Chestnut Street Female Seminary.
PRINCIPALS—MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION will open at 1615 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, September 10th. Particulars from circulars to be found at 1415 Taylor street.

SAN FRANCISCO REFERENCES.—Rev. D. B. Cheney, Rev. C. Wadsworth, D. D. my14-10ms.

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
THE FOLLOWING STEAMships will be despatched in the month of Sept.:
CONSTITUTION, J. T. Watkins, Commander, Sept. 4th
ORIZABA, Geo. H. Bradbury, Commander, Sept. 12th
GOLDEN AGE, W. F. Lapidge, Commander, Sept. 23d
From Folsom street Wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. punctually,
FOR PANAMA
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.
A. B. FORBES, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets

People's
OPPOSITION STEAMSHIP LINE,
CONNECTING
CALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK,
Via Nicaragua.
750 Miles Shorter than Panama Route.
THE FAST AND FAVORITE
Double-Engine Steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
J. H. BLETHEN..........................Commander,
Will be despatched for
SAN JUAN DEL SUR,
From Mission Street Wharf, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on
SATURDAY..........................OCTOBER 3d, 1863
Connecting at GREYTOWN with the splendid and swift Steamship AMERICA, 3,500 tons.

☞ Reduced rates of passage and quick trips are secured by the re-opening of the NICARAGUA ROUTE.

These Steamers are unsurpassed for speed, cleanliness and safety, and every effort will be made to insure the comfort of passengers. A man of experience will be sent on each steamer to take charge of the baggage and of ladies who may be traveling alone.

For further information apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
jn4 No. 407 Washington st., opposite Postoffice.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, MAY 1st, the favorite and fast running steamer SOPHIE McLANE, Chas. Thorne, Master, will leave Broadway Wharf DAILY, (SUNDAYS excepted) at 2 P. M., connecting at Alviso with the stages.
For Santa Clara, San Jose, Gilroy, San Juan and Watsonville.
and through to SANTA CRUZ on same day.
Returning, leaves Alviso DAILY at 7 o'clock A. M., connecting with the Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara at 6 o'clock.
Through Tickets will be furnished on board.
Stages will also connect daily to and from the Warm Springs.
an16 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP,
First St., bet. Mission and Howard.

Important improvements and additions have been made during the past winter to this already extensive establishment, so that we are are now enabled to offer greater facilities for the manufacture of machinery than any other establishment west of the Rocky Mount

Our list of Patterns it is well known is the most complete and extensive, embracing every variety of improved machinery in use on this coast

We have on hand and make to order,
High and Low Pressure Engines
Both Marine and Stationary.
QUARTZ MILLS
Of every description, including many new and important improvements.
STAMPS AND DIES,
Made of Iron imported expressly for this purpose vastly superior to any other in use.
MINING PUMPS OF ALL SIZES.
FLOURING MILLS,
Gang, Sash, Muley and Circular Saw Mills
Car Wheels and Axles of all dimensions,
Building Fronts, Horse Powers, Smut Mills, Boiler Fronts, Windmills,
Together with all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings Furnished at short notice.
Quartz Screens of every degree of Fineness,
Made of the best Russia Iron.
We would call especial attention to our new and improved STEAM AMALGAMATOR, which for capacity and effectiveness, we are confident will far surpass any in use.
☞ Steamboat work promptly attended to.
feb20 GODDARD & CO.

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
Lower side of Plaza, near Clay street.
SAN FRANCISCO.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
AND
GENERAL AGENCY,
Furnish all kinds of help for Families, Hotels, Farmers, Mining Companies, Mills, Factories, Shops, etc.
Also, have a REAL ESTATE AGENCY, and attend to all business in that line. apl 1y

A NEW HARMONIUM
FOR
SABBATH SCHOOLS, AND VILLAGE CHURCHES.
MASON & HAMLIN'S
NEW SCHOOL HARMONIUMS,
LOUD-VOICED AND LOW-PRICED.
Price only $95.

TO SUPERINTENDENTS OF SABBATH SCHOOLS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE GROWTH AND USEFULNESS OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

The singing of the children is now universally known to be one of the most attractive and interesting exercises of the Sabbath School, and the importance of a good musical instrument in this connection, will hardly be called in question.

Heretofore a lack has existed of a really good instrument for Sabbath School purposes, at a low price. THE SCHOOL HARMONIUM has been especially designed to—and it is believed admirably does, meet this want. The moderate amount requisite to its purchase could hardly be spent to so good a purpose in any other way, in permanently increasing the attractiveness and usefulness of the school. The purchase money can generally be raised by an appeal to the children themselves.

Every Sabbath School OUGHT TO HAVE A SCHOOL HARMONIUM.

Every Village Church, unable to afford an expensive organ, should be furnished with a SCHOOL HARMONIUM.

Please call and see them, or send for a descriptive circular.
de18 A. H. KOHLER, Agent.

S. C. BUGBEE & SON,
ARCHITECTS,
No. 6 MONTGOMERY BLOCK,
SAN FRANCISCO.
REFERENCES:
Rev. T Starr King, Com. Watkins,
Annis Merrill, Esq. Moses Ellis, Esq.
Richard Chenery, Esq fe

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
H. & L. AXLE-GREASE,
This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound is produced by chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and
EFFECTUALLY
freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state.
In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Coomb, or Gum,
PREVENTS
Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost (its liquifying point being 200 degrees,) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry: thus, the evil known as
"FIRING OF WHEELS"
is by its use effectually prevented.
The proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles, without requiring to be re-greased on the road
☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that the trade mark, H. & L. is on the red covers of the packages.
DEPOT—No. 101 Jackson street.
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
y10 Natoma street, San Francisco

THE FARM.

THE DUMB CHILD.

She is my only girl.
I asked for her as some precious thing:
For all unfinished was Love's jeweled ring,
Till set with this soft pearl.
The shades that followed time I could not see;
How pure, how perfect, seemed the gift to me!

Oh! many a soft old tune
I used to sing unto that deadened ear,
And suffered not the slightest footstep near,
Lest she might wake too soon;
And hushed her brothers' laughter while she lay:
Ah! needless care! I might have let them play.

'Twas long ere I believed
That this one daughter might not speak to me;
Waited and waited—God knows how patiently!—
How willingly deceived!
Vain Love was long the untiring nurse of Faith,
And tended Hope until it starved to death.

Oh! if she could but hear
For one short hour, till I her tongue might teach
To call me Mother, in the broken speech
That thrills the mother's ear!
Alas! those sealed lips never may be stirred
To the deep music of that holy word!

My heart it sorely tries,
To see her kneel with such a reverent air
Beside her brothers at their evening prayer;
Or lift those earnest eyes
To watch our lips, as though the words she knew,
Then move her own, as she were speaking too.

I've watched her looking up
To the bright wonder of a sunset sky,
With such a depth of meaning in her eye
That I could almost hope
The struggling soul would burst its binding cords,
And the long pent-up thoughts flow forth in words.

The song of bird and bee,
The chorus of the breezes, streams, and groves,
All the grand music to which Nature moves,
Are wasted melody
To her; the world of sound a tuneless void:
While even silence has its charm destroyed.

Her face is very fair;
Her blue eyes beautiful; of finest mould
Her soft white brow, o'er which in waves of gold
Ripples her shining hair.
Alas! this lovely temple closed must be,
For He who made it keeps the master-key.

Wills He the mind within
Should from earth's Babel clamor be kept free,
E'en that His still small voice and step might be
Heard at its inner shrine,
Thro' that deep hush of soul, with clearer thrill?
Why do I grieve? O, murmuring heart, be still!

She seems to have a sense
Of quiet gladness in her noiseless play;
She hath a pleasant smile, a gentle way,
Whose voiceless eloquence
Touches all hearts—though I had once the fear
That even her father would not care for her.

Not of all gifts bereft
Even now. How could I say she did not speak?
What real language lights her eye and cheek,
Grateful to Him who left
Unto her soul yet open avenues
For joy to enter, and for love to use!

And God in love doth give
To her defect a beauty of its own;
And we a deeper tenderness have known
Thro' that for which we grieve.
Yet shall the seal be melted from her ear,
Yea, and my voice shall fill it,—but not here.

When that new sense is given,
What rapture will its first experience be,
That never woke to meaner melody
Than the rich songs of heaven;
To *hear* the full-toned anthem swelling round,
While angels teach the ecstacies of sound!

LUMINOUS PLANTS.

Many flowers are phosphoric. The young daughter of Linnæus was fond of setting fire to the inflammable atmosphere round the essential oil glands of certain fraxinellæ, and making a fine blaze on dark, warm, sultry summer nights. Pursuing her play she stumbled on a truth, and by some chance was led to observe the phosphorescence of certain flowers; the great nasturtium being her especial point of observation. Since her time it has been found that most yellow or orange-colored flowers are phosphorescent, if watched in the twilight during July and August when the atmosphere is highly electric, and not a particle of moisture is in the air. Among the most luminous are the sunflower (helianthus); garden marygold (calendula); African marygold (tagetes); the tube rose; and the orange lily (Lilium bulbiferum); the brightest colors giving the highest radiance. This phophorescence is not caused by luminous insects, as was proved by M. Haggern's microscopic examinations; but at one time they were thought to be organic and not conditional. Other flowers beside those enumerated, are found to be phosphorescent. On the 18th of June, 1857, Fries, the Swedish naturalist, was walking in the Botanical Gardens at Upsal, when he saw a group of poppies (Papaver orientale)—two or three out of the group—emit flashes of light. Many others observed the same thing, and the next day more than a hundred persons assembled there to watch the flowers "give out flames." So with the *leaves* of the American Æenothera macrocarpa, or evening primrose; so with the milky juice of certain plants, especially of the Euphorbia phosphorea, which, if broken in the dark and rubbed on paper, traces characters of of flame of vast significance and miraculous import in the ages when the priests alone knew the secrets of nature. So, one of the family of the pandanus or screwpine, the spathe of which enveloping the flowers, bursts with a loud noise, and sends out sparks as it bursts. The common potato, when decomposing, gives light enough to read by; a light so vivid, that, once, a cellar at Strasburgh was thought to be on fire when shining with the phophorescence of decomposing potatoes.

A small moss, called the Schistostega Osmundacea—like the royal fern, Osmunda regalis, in miniature—shines brilliantly in the dark; and the Rhizomorphæ, humble little cryptogams which spread their thin dark roots abroad in cellars and caves and mines and on dank walls, have such a bright phosphoric light that they have been spoken of enthusiastically as the "vegetable glow-worms." In the caverns and granitic underways of Bohemia, the Rhizomorphæ often give light enough to read by; so they are said to do in the English coal mines; but nowhere are they so brilliant or beautiful as in the mines of Hesse, in the north of Germany, where they shine like bright moonlight through the galleries. A very beautiful fungus, the fire mushroom, or Fungus igneus, glows with a steady light when decomposing. This phosphorescence of some of the agaric tribe was first seen at Amboine, but afterwards in the Brazils, in an agaric which grows on the dead leaves of the Pindoba palm—the Agaricus Gardneri, so named from its discoverer. Also in a magnificent species to be found in the Swan River colony. Another mushroom, growing at the foot of the olive-tree in Italy, Agaricus olearius, gives a blue light at night; and the parasitic Byssoid fungi, which penetrate the tissues of superior fungi and of decayed wood, send their delicate filaments through and through the rotting fibres, especially of the willow, and make the whole mass alight with phosphoric glory. It is only the filaments of the mycelium, though, which are phosphoric; the perfect plant of a fine blue color, and known as the Thelephora cœrulea, is nothing more than blue and beautiful; it is not a light-bearer.—*Al, the Year Round.*

SCRATCHES ON HORSES.—Wash their feet and legs clean, and when dry, paint them with white lead. One or two dressings will suffice for a cure.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

[From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.]

MINING ITEMS.

LITIGATION.—The recent disclosures in regard to the controversy between the Potosi and Chollar Mining Companies, are much talked of in mining circles, and by some regarded as merely a maneuver to affect the price of the stocks of those two companies. We allude to the matter with no intention of dwelling upon it specifically, the daily papers having, for the present, given it sufficient ventilation; and we may add, it is scarcely proper to express opinions on the subject in advance of judicial investigation which is soon to be had. Viewed in any light the affair seems disgraceful enough and is adapted to injure our mining interests both at home and abroad. If we expect to attract capital from other parts of the world for investment in our securities, such revelations as these must cease, and honesty and good faith characterize the proceedings of our incorporated companies Differences of opinion sincerely entertained, and a misapprehension of each others rights, may not unfrequently require an appeal to the courts: this is to be expected; but let such appeals be conducted decently and fairly, that they may be decided upon their merits, and not by superior adroitness or unscrupulous rascality. These are not like controversies between individual men; they have a wider scope and significance, and a more demoralizing tendency when decisions are reached through the agency of improper appliances. They destroy public confidence, and encourage dishonesty. Much of the litigation now existing in regard to mining claims is of a suspicious character and does little credit to one or the other of the parties engaged in it. Suits are not unfrequently brought for the purpose of levying black-mail or hush money. Claims are trumped up and prosecuted against the most valuable interests in the expectation, that rather than take the chances of perjury and trickery and the thousand contingencies attending judicial proceedings, the parties attacked will consent to purchase peace and a quiet title by the payment of a good round sum. Such proceedings are no better than highway robbery, and should stamp the guilty ones as felons in the estimation of their fellow men.

There is no doubt that a great deal of the business that pertains to mining matters has been loosely conducted. Titles in many cases have not been properly secured; sales and transfers have often been defective in formality The recent decision of Judge Reynolds will direct attention to these points; and as mining property is now assuming larger proportions—becoming in fact the leading commodity of our market, their importance challenges and should command a much greater degree of care than has hitherto been bestowed upon them. If we would induce capitalists to come to our aid in the development of the mineral wealth of this coast, we must offer them safe investments and not interminable law suits.

ESMERALDA.—A writer from this district says that those who often ask the question "Where are the dividends from Esmeralda?" do not consider that the work done on the mines there has been paid out of the mines, and that with but two or three exceptions, no assessments other than the expenses of incorporation have been levied upon the mining companies of that locality; the mines having been made to pay their own way. Considerable shipments of bullion are sent from thence, and some $100,000 are said to be tied up in litigation between rival companies. Another writer states that the amount shipped in May, June and July, through Wells, Fargo & Co. alone, was $130,000, and that the estimate for August was $100,000. It is further stated that nearly all the leading claims are yielding large quantities of rich ore, and that the number of mills in operation and the facilities for reducing, some 50 to 70 stamps, are not half equal to the work.

EL PASO.—A corespondent of the Visalia *Delta* writing from Ophir city gives an account of the progress of mining operations in that region. Several companies have been formed and rich ores produced assaying from $50 to $200, and in one instance over $4,000 in gold. The companies are sinking shafts and commencing tunnels, but have been greatly hindered by the scarcity of tools. The writer says the supply from Los Angeles. The writer says in conclusion: Our works depend in a great measure upon capital from abroad; we believe sincerely that we have a fine field for the investment of capital, and that is what we need to develop the untold wealth lying on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevadas. We invite all to come and examine for themselves.

LOS ANGELES.—A dispatch dated at Los Angeles, August 14th, has the following:

Drs. Winson and Ten Brock this morning received letters from responsible parties from La Paz stating that the newly discovered placer digging at San Francisco mountain, is unprecedented in richness in the history of the State. Parties are taking out from five ounces to ten pounds to the man per day. Both La Paz and El Dorado districts are nearly deserted. A specimen weighing twenty-five ounces from the new district has been brought to this city, and resembles the Mariposa gold in quality. The country abounds in game of all kinds, and water and timber of the finest quality. Climate delightful, with occasional showers of rain. The best route crosses the district at right angles, and is the best road from this place to the district. The country has been prospected for one hundred miles north, and every person there is satisfied another California has been found. This information is reliable.

COLORADO AND ARIZONA.—Private letters received from San Carlos state that the San Carlos Mining and Exploring Company have received their machinery, and their large adobe house is nearly completed. The town itself is improving rapidly, people purchasing lots and erecting buildings. The United States troops in the valley are about to be removed to Fort Tejon and Kern River, which the settlers do not like, as there are plenty of Indians about and hostilities are expected with those on the White Mountains. An assay of ore from the "Middleton" copper lead showed it to be forty per cent. metal.

The discoveries in this region are attracting many adventurers In La Paz and El Dorado Cañon a large number of men are at work shafting and tunnelling, and the news is encouraging. The new placers upon the Gila are regarded as rich and of a permanent character. The El Dorado Cañon has produced ore assaying $2,000 in silver to the ton. The lead was first worked for copper, but widens as it goes down and the copper gives place to silver.

The Ophir of the Colorado company (El Dorado Cañon, Arizona,) have had an assay of their rock made by G. W. Bell, and learn that it contains, to the ton, $640 90 in silver, and $271 30 in gold. The specimen of rock was taken out twenty-eight feet below the surface.

Some attention is being directed towards the tin mines at Temascal, parties having proposed to purchase shares, but they were held firmly. Opperations are being prosecuted there with great success. An immense amount of ore has been dug out.

At Soledad and El Paso prospecting is being vigorously carried on. The entire district is rich in minerals.

GOLD ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER.—The *Oregonian* thus refers to the auriferous bars of the Columbia river:

Ringgold's bar is about 35 miles above Wallula, and the gold found there pays from $10 to $20 a day to each miner. This bar is nearly four miles in length. That at Priest Rapids has for a long time been known, and there is also a bar at Rock Island, about thirty miles above the Rapids, where the yield is from $15 to $30 a day. New discoveries have very recently been made about 200 miles above Fort Colville, near the lakes, from which parties have come in for supplies, and they state that $300 a day has been taken out by a single miner. Of course, such intelligence has caused a sudden rush in that direction. Indeed, from all that we can learn, we are satisfied that along a space extending 700 miles on the river, there are numerous bars where, at the proper stage of water, the yield of gold can be abundant and enormous.

LAKE BIGLER.—The excitement in regard to silver discoveries in this region continued unabated as late as the 13th inst. Some assays of ores are reported, but the only reliable one of which we have yet heard yielded $35 per ton. Others are named showing much more flattering results, but a suspicion exists that the rock was produced in Washoe and transported to the new district for speculative, or more properly speaking, for swindling purposes.

SILVER IN THE COAST RANGE.—Specimens of silver ore are said to have been found in the Coast Range, near Simmond's Sulphur Springs, Colusa county. The specimens reveal pure native silver, in quartz.

MONTE DIABLO.—In addition to the lead and copper heretofore discovered in this famous mountain, the Siberian Mining Company have struck a ledge of silver ore which closely resembles the ore from the Comstock ledge.—*Contra Costa Gazette.*

REESE RIVER.—The Reese River *Reveille* continues to complain of the unthrifty management of mining interests in that region There is too much prospecting and too little real development of the rich claims already found. Very few of the mines are in condition to furnish much employment to mills; they have been insufficiently or improperly opened, and cannot be worked to advantage as they now are.

There are now located and recorded in the mining district (Reese River) about 1,300 different company claims. Nearly half are separate ledges Mount Hope has about 75 companies: Ravenswood, 85; Simpson's Park, 230; Big Creek, 350; Smokey, 300; Summit, 100; Santa Fe, 60; Grass Valley, 15; Union, 20; Cortez, unknown.

OWENS RIVER.—The Los Angeles *News* of 10th August says:

The work of mining throughout the entire vicinity is being vigorously pushed forward; several new mills are in progress of erection, and several more are on the way to their sites, and will be immediately erected. People are flocking into the Owens River Valley by hundreds; numbers are taking up lands for agricultural purposes.

HUMBOLDT.—Old companies are doing better than ever before in the mountains; pressing on with their tunnels, shafts and cuts; putting in all the cash they can get hold of, that it may be multiplied to them in the ore. Surface evidences are playing rapidly out, and the men who go deep for large sums in coin must find deep in the mountains the guarantees on which they let go their coin. Dollar and half dollar assessments to the share are very common now, in the leading ledges. Operatives below might make some useful observations among our advertisements. No wild-cat is assessed very heavily. Accounts from the districts are meagre.—*Humboldt Register.*

CEDAR HILL—THE WISCONSIN.—A few days ago we noticed the great wall and the costly improvements now being made by the Sierra Nevada Company, and the progressing work and fine prospects of the McClellan Company, on the Geiger road, under Cedar Hill, in the Virginia District. In connection with the McClellan Company the Wisconsin Company are running a large tunnel to their well prospected and highly valuable ledge. There are but few places where the indications of great riches are finer than at the claims of the Wisconsin, Sierra Nevada and McClellan.—*Territorial Enterprise*

EXCELLENT.—We were yesterday shown some very excellent specimens of gold and silver bearing quartz from the Rappahannock's Company's claim in the Palmyra Mining District. If this company's claim continues to turn out rock of so fine a character, we shall be disappointed if it does not create a mining furore. Palmyra begins to attract the attention of capitalists.—*Id.*

GOOD YIELD.—The quartz mines at Brown's Valley are still turning out finely. The last yield from the six stamp mill of Snyder & Frazier, after five days crushing, was 130 ounces of gold, worth $2,200.

LARGE SALE.—The *Mountain Messenger* of La Porte, Sierra county, says that during the past week Mr. Thomas Eve disposed of his interest in the Union Mining Company, to Messrs. Moyle & Stroh, for the sum of $3,000.

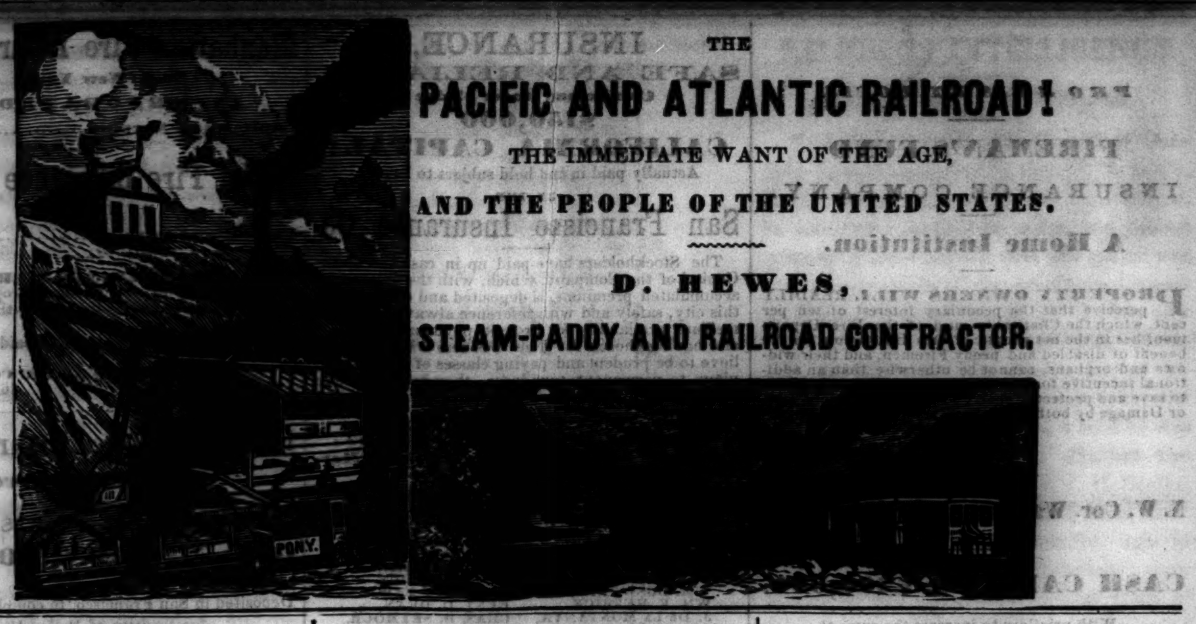
CONSTITUTIONALITY OF LEGAL TENDERS.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for July contains the following remarks upon the late decision of the Supreme Court of New York, in regard to the constitutionality of Legal Tenders:

The question of the validity of the legal tender character of the greenbacks has now assumed an important shape. A decision, which was known to have been long pending in the Supreme Court of New York, and to which we alluded on page 78 of the May number of this magazine, was made public, and will be found in full in this number. It will be observed that the judges were unanimous in relation to the unconstitutionality of the legal tender provision. Two of them were of opinion that the Federal Government could issue no paper to circulate as money at all. One of them assumed that Congress had the right to issue paper, but all agreed that there was no power to make it a legal tender. Steps were immediately taken to bring the matter to the final decision of the Court of Appeals, in order that if the court below should be sustained, the banks would be immediately compelled to pay their notes in specie, according to the State Constitution. The 26th of June was fixed by the Court of Appeals to hear the argument upon the subject. Under these circumstances the bank contraction continued to go on, but the price of money rose more from the absorption of capital, than for want of abundance of paper money. This distinction between capital and paper money is one of the most difficult to impress upon the public mind, yet it is the vital point of the whole government system of finance.

The day fixed upon has passed, but we are as yet, advised of no results. It will be remembered that other courts in the State of New York, have in repeated instances affirmed the constitutionality of these notes. The decision of the Court of Appeals is looked for with much interest, but we are assured by a portion of the New York press, that it will fully sustain the views of the Administration.

A NEW BARGE.—The California Steam Navigation Company is now running on the line from Sacramento to Marysville the largest and finest barge in the State. It is described by a cotemporary as being one hundred and ninety feet in length, and thirty-four feet breadth of beam, and is capable of carrying with ease three hundred tons of freight. The entire deck is covered over, differing in that respect from other barges in use. The hold is divided by bulkheads into seven different apartments, so that a leak, from striking a snag or other cause, will not result in sinking the barge. When loaded, it will draw about eighteen inches of water. It is designed to accommodate the increased freighting business to Marysville, consequent upon the opening of the Northern routes to Washoe and Humboldt.—*Ex.*



THE

PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD!

THE IMMEDIATE WANT OF THE AGE,

AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

D. HEWES,

STEAM-PADDY AND RAILROAD CONTRACTOR.

EXCELSIOR

STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

TOWNE & BACON,

BOOK, CARD AND JOB

PRINTERS,

536 Clay Street,

Opposite Leidesdorff,

(EXTENDING THROUGH TO MERCHANT STREET,)

SAN FRANCISCO.

Take this occasion to inform their friends and the public, that they now possess facilities unsurpassed by any office in the State, for the performance of every style of

PRINTING,

—SUCH AS—

POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHOW CARDS,
BILLS FARE,
BILLHEADS,
STOCK BOOKS,
CERTIFICATE BOOKS,
BILLS LADING,
NEWSPAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
LAW BLANKS,
CIRCULARS,
BILLETS,
LABELS,
TICKETS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
ADDRESS CARDS,
BLANK BOOKS.

And in fact, everything that can be printed, and the principal recommendations for their work are the

Low Prices at which it is done, and its Superior Style and Elegance.

They have the advantage of a

POWERFUL STEAM ENGINE,

AND TWO OF

ADAMS' PATENT POWER PRESSES,

for fine book and newspaper work, acknowledged hroughout the United States to be the

Best Presses for Good Work ever Invented.

For book work they possess large fonts of type, most of which is new, by means of which a clearness is given to the print tnat can never be obtained from worn-out material.

The office is also supplied with a large quantity of ENGRAVINGS, suitable for every occupation and want; which, by judicious use, render work of many kinds far more attractive to the eye and better adapted to claim public attention.

The proprietors are PRACTICAL PRINTERS, and devote their time exclusively to their business—thus guaranteeing those who favor them with orders that their work will be well and promptly done.

PARTIES IN THE INTERIOR

wishing anything in the way of Printing or Book Binding, can send their orders by Mail or Express, which will receive prompt attention.

Address TOWNE & BACON.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

JACKSON STREET,

A few doors above Montgomery st.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

F. E. WEYGANT, PROPRIETOR.

Oldest established first class House in San Francisco Most convenient to the Steamers' Landing, Business streets, and places of Amusement.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Fine BATH ROOMS attached to the Barber Shop. Warm and Cold Shower Baths FREE to guests.

Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished this Spring.

Every Room opens to the light and air, and every sleeping room is furnished with a first quality Patent Spring Bed and Hair Matrass.

The INTERNATIONAL offers to guests the greatest number and best furnished FAMILY ROOMS, and also sets as good a TABLE as any House in the city.

I am determined that

THE INTERNATIONAL

Shall be the most Comfortable, best Regulated, and in all respects SUPERIOR to any like establishment in the State,—and shall aim to merit a continuance of the popular favor it has enjoyed heretofore.

F. E. WEYGANT,

OF THE

Tremont House, 418 & 420 Jackson st.,

For the accommodation of his many guests, has purchased and refurnished the International Hotel, and will occupy the two houses in connection, so that citizens wishing to put up at either house, may take the Tremont or International coach, and be conveyed to either House, with their baggage, FREE.

☞ The above Houses will be conducted on Temperance Principles.

To my friends and the friends of Temperance and Reform I thank you for your past favors, and hope to merit a continuance of your patronage.

ap23tf F. E. WEYGANT, Proprietor.

LEWIS COFFEY & RISDON'S

STEAM BOILER WORKS,

The Only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast. Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers.

ALL orders for New Work or the repairing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.

☞ Old Stand—Corner Bush and Market Sts. San Francisco.

LEWIS COFFEY. jan5-3m J. N. RISDON

NATH'L HOLLAND,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

South-West corner of Clay and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

House, Taylor street, below Jackson. ap2

REDUCTION IN PRICES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING list of American and Foreign Periodicals for which I receive subscriptions. Permanent arrangements having been made by the United States Government for the carrying of the Mails from the Atlantic States BY STEAMER THREE TIMES A MONTH, I am enabled to receive subscriptions at a much lower rate than formerly. The same care and attention will be paid to the forwarding of all packages, for which this establishment has gained such an enviable reputation throughout the Pacific Coast:

ATLANTIC PERIODICALS.

PER YEAR.

Harpers' Monthly Magazine, $4; Godey's Lady's Book, $4; Atlantic Monthly, $4; Leslie's Family Magazine, $4; Knickerbocker Magazine, $4; Continental Monthly, $4; Peterson's Ladies Magazine, $3; Arthur's Home Magazine, $3; Ladies' Repository, $4; Tales of the Day, $4; Monthly Novelette, $3; Eclectic Magazine, $6; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, $6; Bankers' Magazine, $6; Le Bon Ton, $6; Brownson's Review, $3; Braithwaite Retrospect, $3; Turf Register (yearly), $2; Hall's Journal of Health, $2; Ballou's Magazine, $2 50; Water Cure Journal, 2 50; Phrenological Journal, $2 50; Yankee Notions, comic, $2 50; Leslie's Budget of Fun, comic, $3; Nic Nax, comic, $2 50; Comic Monthly, 2 50; Phunny Phellow, comic, $2 50; N. Y. Weekly Herald, $4; N Y Police Gazette, $4; N Y Clipper, $4; N Y Home Journal, $4; N Y Weekly Tribune, $4; N Y Sunday Atlas, $4; N Y Sunday Times, $4; N Y Sunday Dispatch, $4; N Y Sunday Mercury, $4; N Y Sunday Courier, $4; N Y Weekly Times, $4; N Y World, $4; N. Y. Journal of Commerce, $4; N Y Independent, $4; N Y Leader, $4; N Y Ledger, $4; N Y Leslie's Pictoral, $5; N Y Harper's Weekly, $5; N Y Illustrated News, $5; N Y Leslie's Zeitung (German), $4; N Y Staats Zeitung, $4; N Y Demokrat, $4; N Y Criminal Zietung, $5; N Y Family Blatter, $4; N Y Vanity Fair, $4; N Y Irish American, $4; N Y Scietific American, $4; N Y Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, $5; N Y Tablet, $4; N Y Country Gentleman, $4; N Y Weekly, $4; N Y Mercury, $4; N Y Herald of Progress, $4; N Y Scottish American Journal, $5; N Y Albion, $6; N Y Eco D'Italia (Italian), $8; N Y La Cronica, (Spanish), $12; N Y Courier des Etats Unis (French), $8; N Y Brother Jonathan, Boston Weekly Journal, $4; Boston Flag of our Union, $4; Boston Pilot, $4; Boston Waverly Magazine, $4; Boston Banner of Light, $4; Boston True Flag, $4; Boston Investigator, $4; Boston Literary Companion, $4; Boston Littel's Living Age, $7; Philadelphia Forney's War Press, $4; Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, $3; Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, $4; Baltimore Weekly Sun, $4; Louisville Weekly Journal, $4; St. Louis Weekly Republican, $4; Congressional Globe and Appendix, $10; Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, $6; Honolulu Polynesian, $6.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

PER YEAR

London Illst'd News with Supplements, $16; London Weekly Dispatch, $16; London Illustrated News of the World, $16; London Illustrated Times, $16; London Weekly Times, $16; London Bell's Life, $16; London Atheneum, $16; London Punch, $10; London Once a Week, $10; Liverpool W. and S. Times, $18; Dublin Nation, $16; L'Illustration (Paris), $16; El Correo de Ultramar, $25; Cornhill Magazine, $6; Temple Bar Magazine, $6; St. James Magazine, $6; London Lancet, $6; London World of Fashion, $6; Chamber's Journal, $4; All the Year Round (Dickens), $6; London Art Journal, $10; Blackwood's Magazine, $4; Westminster Quarterly Review, $3; North British Quarterly Review, $3; Edinburgh Quarterly Review, $3; London Quarterly Review, 3; The four Reviews and Blackwood, $14.

CALIFORNIA PERIODICALS.

PER YEAR.

San Francisco Weekly Alta California, $5; San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, $5; Sacramento Weekly Union, $5; San Francisco Weekly Herald and Mirror, $5; San Francisco Weekly Golden Era, $5; San Francisco Weekly Police Gazette, $5; San Francisco Weekly Spirit of the Times, $5; San Francisco Weekly Monitor $5; San Francisco Weekly California Farmer, $5; San Francisco Weekly Irish Nationalist, $5; San Francisco Weekly Irish News, $5; Cal. Magazine and Mountaineer (Monthly), $3; Hesperian Magazine, $4; San Francisco Voice of Mexico (Spanish), $10, San Francisco Echo del Pacifico (Spanish), $10; San Francisco Cronica (Italian), $8; San Francisco Echo du Pacifique (French), $10; San Francisco La Ruche Literaire (French) $5; San Francisco Sunday Mercury, $4; San Francisco Pacific, $4.

☞ Subscriptions received for all the San Francisco Dalies at publisher's prices.

Any Newspaper, Magazine or Review not mentioned in the above list, will be furnished to order. Orders for Books, Music, Fancy Articles, etc., filled promptly at the lowest market rates.

Enclose stamp in all letters of inquiry to pay return postage. Subscriptions payable invariably in advance.

Address J. W. SULLIVAN,
NEWS AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO.

WOODWORTH, ALLOVON & CO

Paris and San Francisco,

PIANO FORTES.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS of PIANO FORTES, Church and Parlor Harmoniums, Harmonic Piano Fortes, Reed and Pipe Organs, Melodions, Piano Covers, Music Stools, Music Racks, Etc

Exclusive Agents for the sale of the Stodart Piano Forte and the Prince Melodeon.

A large stock of Piano Fortes for hire always on hand.

Masonic Temple Building, corner Montgomery and Post streets, entrance on Post. jul7

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

BENICIA.

THE NEXT SESSION

Of this Institution opens Wednesday, August 5th. As only a limited number of Boarding pupils (eighty) can be accommodated, those who wish to enter the School the next term, will do well to apply early.

CATALOGUES, containing particular information pertaining to the School can be had, upon application to the Principal.

je4-3m MARY ATKINS, Principal.

RASCHE & SONS,

131 Montgomery st. between Bush and Sutter

DEALERS IN

PIANOFORTES,

SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c., &c.

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers,

A. M. GALE & CO., New York,
C. MEYER, Philadelphia,
T. GILBERT, Boston,

Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand for SALE and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply or the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, etc.

Pianos and all other instruments Tuned and Repaired. Music copied and arranged for all instruments New Music published; Music arranged and bound Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

may8

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

EX LATE ARRIVALS,

FROM NEW YORK AND EUROPE.

THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT of TOYS, Fancy Goods, Baskets and Willow Ware ever offered in this market.

For sale cheap by

TURNAUER & ZINN,
Nos. 320 and 322 Battery street,
mar19-3m Between Commercial and Clay.

DR. J. B. BEERS & SON,

DENTISTS,

No. 616 CLAY STREET,

Teeth inserted upon Gold, Cheoplasty and Vulcanized RUBBER.

ALL OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH

Performed in the most Skillful and Approved Manner and on the most reasonable Terms.

je26

BRAY & BROTHER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Corner Front and Clay Streets

SOLE AGENTS OF ALVISO FLOUR

JOHN BRAY. 3m W. A. BRAY

THE

PEACEMAKER

COOKING STOVE!

THIS CELEBRATED STOVE, OF which all who are lately from the East have heard so much, is now for the first time introduced on this coast, in all its varieties of sizes and styles.

The Peacemaker is entirely new in principle as well as arrangement, and is one of those

NOVEL COMBINATIONS

of utility and convenience so characteristic of American skill. The improvements which are here presented we do not hesitate to say, will commend themselves to every candid mind, and will soon secure its

UNIVERSAL ADOPTION.

This Stove, unlike all others, combines within itself

Every Facility and Convenience

desirable for culinary purposes, and is thus free from the cumbrous tin attachments common to all other first class Stoves. While possessing capacity to a remarkable degree, it is yet

The most Economical Stove in use,

requiring, if properly managed, not more than one half the fuel of an ordinary stove or range.

The New York *Reformer* says of this

NOTABLE INVENTION:

"By a new arrangement of the Fire Box, Flues and Hearth, a great economy of fuel is attained, while the surface and capacity of the Stove is nearly doubled. The Broiling and Roasting Chamber is, perhaps, the most noticeable feature of this remarkable Stove. There has never been, to our knowledge, any arrangement for this purpose, entirely satisfactory in its operation. The coals are here dumped directly into the Hearth, and the draft is so arranged as to keep them in a constant glow, carrying all the smoke into the flues of the stove. The broiling chamber is also provided with a set of Hooks and Spit, securing the inimitable roast of the famous old Dutch Oven. The design is chaste and beautiful, while the fittings and finish are most accurate and perfect. In the infinite variety of transformations to which iron is subject, we confess to have never seen a greater triumph of Mechanical art than in the beauty and skill of this Queen of the Kitchen."

Clergymen supplied at a liberal discount.

Water Backs and Reservoirs furnished when desired for city trade.

Responsible agents wanted for every town in the State. Apply to

A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,
New Brick Block, Sansome street, corner Pine
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.
sept25ly

OAKLAND COLLEGE SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF the College of California is thoroughly provided for the education of those who do not design to complete the higher College course, as well as for introducing to that course those intending to pursue it. The necessary branches of a general education, the elements of the sciences of philosophy and rhetoric, and the outlines of history, together with the modern languages, book-keeping, surveying, &c., are taught by competent instructors. Students from abroad board in the Institution under the supervision of the Principal and various teachers, where they are held to a systematic, rigorous but intelligent and kind course of discipline. The entire aim of the instructors is to secure careful scholarship, vigor of thought, manly, cultured deportment and upright character. The younger students form a separate department with the peculiar care which their age renders desirable, and enjoy the same advantages of instruction which are afforded to the more advanced.

The acquisition of the modern languages is universally desirable, both for their disciplinary character and their practical usefulness. In order to induce students to pursue them at an early period in their course, when they can be most easily acquired, the extra charge made in all schools for these studies is remitted. French, Spanish, German and Vocal Music are provided for all, and no extras are charged except Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting.

TERMS:

For Board including washing, lights, etc. per week.....$7 00
For Tuition—in the Primary Department, per week..... 1 00
" " Intermediate " 1 25
" " Academic " " 1 50

Students are required to bring their bed linen, towels and napkins.

With the provisions which have been made in all the Departments of Instruction, with the additions now in progress to the buildings, with the rare pleasantness of the grounds and the known healthfulness of the location, very superior facilities are afforded for the acquirement of a sound education.

The Terms begin on the 8th of January, and the 16th of July.

For Catalogues, apply to the following gentlemen of the Board of Trustees: Rev. Dr. Anderson, Rev. Mr. Cheney, Rev. Mr. Lacy, Ira P. Rankin and F. Billings, Esq's. San Francisco; Rev. J. A. Benton, Sacramento; Sherman Day, Esq., New Almaden; Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Oakland.

Or address Rev. I. H. BRAYTON, Principal.

jy10

SATHER & CHURCH,

Bankers,

Corner of Clay and Battery sts.

DRAW EXCHANGE AT SIGHT IN sums to suit, on

American Exchange Bank........New York.
Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank...Boston.
Drexel & Co.........................Philadelphia.
Geo. Peabody & Co.......................London.

Purchase Certificates of Deposit of Eastern Banks and Bankers.

Discount Mercantile Paper, advance on Mint Certificates and make Collections on favorable terms.

ap9

Palmer
PATENT LEG & ARM,
1320 late 376 CHESTNUT St.
PHILADELPHIA.
JARVIS JEWETT,
No. 429 Montgomery Block,
AGENT,
jy13 SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

PRESBYTERIAN

BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

This Board has now in San Francisco, a large assortment of Religious Books ranging from

PICTORIAL FIRST LESSONS,

TO

CALVIN'S INSTITUTES.

Pastors who will supply their people with these publications will be allowed a satisfactory discount.

Two hundred and seventy-two of the works are expressly for Sabbath Schools.

TOTAL CATALOGUE PRICE, $91 00,
Or, in cheaper binding, $77 45.

They are in pleasant narrative style, and decidedly religious. Children love these books.

JACOBUS' NOTES

On Matthew, on Mark and Luke, on John and on Acts; in all, five volumes, are a very great help to Sabbath School Teachers, or to any Student of the Bible. Sold separate or together.

JACOBUS' QUESTIONS

Accompanying these Notes, introduce into each lesson one or more questions from the shorter Catechism, greatly aiding the Teacher in communicating clear religious truth.

Tracts furnished at the rate of 15 pages for 1 ct.

Every Christian ought to keep and distribute them. Many might thus be saved who are left to perish unwarned.

The whole work of distribution on this coast is at very considerable pecuniary loss to the Board.

Catalogues furnished when desired.

The above may be purchased, at retail, from C. Beach, Montgomery street.

☞ Address, without care, Rev. S. T. Wells, San Francisco. ap9

ARMES & DALLAM,

(Successors to Hawxhurst and Son,)

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

Brushes, Baskets, Twine, Cordage, Mats, &c.,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

CALIFORNIA PAILS, TUBS and BROOMS,

Nos. 217 and 219 Sacramento street,

Between Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

apl

T. W. STROBRIDGE,

J STREET, CORNER FIFTH,

SACRAMENTO.

Keeps a large and varied stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adapted to the season, and at prices to INSURE SATISFACTION to all.

Also, Agent for

WHEELER & WILSONS SEWING MACHINES.

Which above all others are suited to family uses. Stitch alike on both sides; all improvements and hemmer for sixty dollars and upwards. Exhibition and sales room corner Fifth and J, Sacramento.

mh18-tf

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK,

Blank Books and Fine Stationery,

WRITING PAPERS,
WRAPPING PAPERS,
INKS OF ALL KINDS,
ETC., ETC.

GOLD PENS AND FINE POCKET CUTLERY.

A Good Assortment Always on Hand, and at the Lowest Rates.

423 Sansome st., between Clay and Commercial.

jan6-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

TYLER BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS OF

SCHOOL BOOKS,

American, English and French Stationery,
Standard and Miscellaneous Books,
Bibles,
Prayer and
Hymn Books,
Portfolios,
Scrap Albums,
Portmonnaies,

CHILDRENS'

A B C D E Cards, Blocks, Picture Books, Linen and Paper Primers.

STORY BOOKS, &c., &c.,

180 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HENRY K. CUMMINGS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

And Dealer in

FRUITS, PRODUCE &c.

No. 63 MERCHANT STREET,

Opposite Washington Market,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Particular attention paid to Consignments. apl

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,

BOOK-BINDER, PAPER RULER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER

133 Clay street, San Francisco.

BINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, &c., ruled to order at the shortest notice.

N. B.—I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindery in the State. mh15-3m

DR. PRATT,

DENTIST,

☞ Office in Tucker's Academy of Music, MONTGOMERY STREET,

(Between California and Pine streets.)

PRICES THE SAME AS CHARGED BY the best Dentists in the city to the wealthy; half price or less to the laboring classes, or those who complain of hard times.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

Dr. Pratt is a Graduate of the Rush Medical College of Illinois, and also a Graduate of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, at Cincinnati. Fourteen years in practice.

REFERENCES:

Rev. Eleazer Thomas,
Rev. Sam'l D. Simond,
John Reynolds, Esq.,
S. McCulloch, Esq.,
Rev. Robert McElroy,
Judge S S. Wright,
P. Whitbeck, Esq.

dec. 19.

HENRY DUTTON & SON,

DEALERS IN

HAY AND GRAIN,

ALSO

WOOD,

PIER No. 7, STEWART STREET,

NEAR CORNER MISSION,

HENRY DUTTON,
HENRY DUTTON, JR. } SAN FRANCISCO.
je19-3m*

DR. HENRY GIBBONS, FORMERLY of San Francisco, has returned to this city and resumed the practice of his profession.

OFFICE, No. 6 Montgomery street, opposite the Lick House jy17

50,000 IN USE!

The Autocrat of the Kitchen!

THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART!

Fuel-Saving and Comfort-Producing

LARGE OVEN!

SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT

COOKING STOVE!

FOR

WOOD AND ANTHRACITE OR BITUMINOUS COAL,

IMPROVED IN 1859,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the Celebrated Patent Double Sheet Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st. *Durability.*—Lasting with proper care, at least 20 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.

2d. *Manufacture.*—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d. *Capacity.*—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th. *Economy.*—Saving the cost of the Stove in one or two years in the item of fuel.

5th. *Ventilation of Oven.*—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven, (protected by letters patent,) securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of perforating holes in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilating is the only one of any value whatever.

6th. *Entire Control of Heat.*—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th *The Double Sheet Bottom Flue.*—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th. *Broiling.*—Performed an the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th. *Hot Water Reservoir and Warming Closet.*—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat, and without extra fuel.

10. *Water Back.*—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath room, equal to any range.

☞ Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. Stewart and of the manufacturers are on each stove. None other genuine.

For sale by CALEB M. SICKLER,
422 Kearny street,
Bet. California and Pine, San Francisco.
ap16-1y

R. E. COLE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

715 Clay street, opposite the Plaza.

SAN FRANCISCO.

jan6-3m

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb,

(Between Kearny and Montgomery.)

EVERY VARIETY OF FUNERAL equipments constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest prices for the same quality of material.

Sole agent for BARSTOW'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASKETS.

Interments procured in Lone Mountain and all the other Cemeteries. eh22-3m

AMALGAM BELLS

AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH of every Church, School, Cemetery, Factory, or Farm in the land. Their use in all parts of the United States and Canadas for the past four years, has proven them to combine most valuable qualities, among which are MELLOWNESS OF TONE, STRENGTH, SONOROUSNESS, and DURABILITY OF VIBRATION, unequaled by any other manufacturer. Sizes from 50 to 5,000 lbs, costing less than half other metal, or 12½ cents per lb., at which price we warrant them twelve months. Old bells taken in exchange. Send for a circular.

PRATT, ROBINSON & CO.,
Manufacturers,
mar19-1y 190 William street, New York.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual *Alterative* that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price, 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

CRANE & BRIGHAM,
Front, corner Clay sts, San Francisco.
And all Druggists. ap9